



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 12 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Archdeacon Barber, and Messrs. J. C. Bridge, Mus.Doc.; W. H. Brierley, V. B. Crowther-Beynon, P. B. Ficklin, J. J. Foster, C. R. Haines, W. F. Irvine, R. Jones, M.D.; W. R. Lethaby, E. S. M. Perowne, H. Sands, H. Thackeray Turner, and W. H. Wing.

In a long letter to the *Times* of January 31, Dr. Waldstein maintained that his action in the matter of the international excavation of Herculaneum had been taken with the cognizance and by authority of the Italian authorities; and in view of what seemed to be contradictory reports from Italy, he wrote a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 30, in which he said: "In view of statements which find circulation in the press, I now feel constrained to publish the evidence bearing out the truth of my statements.

"I must add that, so far from 'Italian indignation,' which your correspondent reports, I have hitherto had the most friendly assurances from the official world. I have just received a batch of Italian newspapers, among them a copy of the *Giornale d'Italia*, containing a collection of various opinions on the matter. Now, in spite of the misapprehension under which the writers are labouring as to the nature of this international enterprise and my position in it (which only my first-hand statement in the

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Times clears up) the tone of these writers is excellent and essentially favourable. Commendatore Boni simply refers to the laws governing excavations of even foreigners (and these excavations are not to be classed as such). Professor Dall'Osso, of the Museum of Naples, warmly supports the project, and, with still greater emphasis, Signor Luca Beltrami. Professor Pigorini merely emphasizes the efficiency of Italian archaeologists, my admiration for whose work I have consistently recorded from the beginning.

"The real mischief has been caused by an early letter to the *Tribuna* from a 'Dotto Inglese' (a learned Englishman), who apparently cannot find hospitality for his ideas in an English paper, and did not dare to write over his own name. *Viva la verità!*"

Miss E. R. Morison, of 92, Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh, asks for information regarding a small silver token or medal which came into her possession a few weeks ago. She was told it was connected with music and London. The token is oval in shape, and bears a lyre, above which is the word "Museodeum," and below the date 1807. On the reverse is written "Mr. C. Cox, 155."

The *Builder* of February 4 contained a fine two-page drawing of the west front of Beverley Minster by Mr. J. B. Fulton; and also a page of four old lead spout-heads from Bolton Hall, all dated 1678, in which year they were made and fixed for Charles, Marquis of Winchester, the first Duke of Bolton. The issue of February 11 had a noticeable article, with illustrations, on "The Crux of the Trilithon at Baalbek," by Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A.

We hear with much regret that the old Guildhall of the ancient Peakland town of Tideswell was demolished in January. The building has been ruinous for some years, no doubt, but it is sad to think that this most interesting link with the past has now entirely disappeared.

A short time ago it was announced that a number of cases of Babylonian antiquities were seized by the Turkish Custom-House authorities at Basra, and that Dr. E. J. Banks,

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an American explorer, was charged with smuggling them out of the country. The matter has now been arranged (says a correspondent of the *Globe* of February 6,) and the first consignment has reached America. Dr. Banks, acting for the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago, has been working for two seasons upon the extensive mounds of Bismya, in the Afadj or marsh district of Babylonia, a little south of Niffer, where Dr. Hilprecht is excavating. His work has been most successful, and the extensive ruins, over a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, have been found to contain the remains of at least four superimposed cities, the latest dating about 2500 B.C., the earliest well in the fifth millennium. Large numbers of inscribed bricks, tablets, and vases, as well as statues, have been found, but most important of all was the discovery of a temple built of limestone in the lowest strata—a thing never before found in Babylonia. The inscribed records, only as yet partially examined, seem to show that this mound marks the site of the important city of Isin or Nisin, which was of great importance about 3000 B.C. Perhaps some day we shall have a Babylonian Exploration Fund working on the lines of the Egypt Exploration Fund in this country.

Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, who resumed the excavations at Oxyrhynchus for the fourth season early in December, have recently, (says the *Athenæum* of February 11) been making large finds of Greek papyri. These range from the first century B.C. to the fifth century, the bulk of them belonging to the second, third, and fourth centuries, and include a number of literary fragments. The excavations will be continued, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, until the end of March.

Among recent antiquarian articles of interest in periodicals and newspapers we note the following: a paper brimful of information on the Taverns in "Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, by our contributor, Mr. J. H. MacMichael; a second article on "The Medals of the Italian Renaissance," by Lord Egerton of Tatton, with

four capital plates, in the *Monthly Review* for February; "Etty and the City of York" (Etty did much to preserve the antiquities of that city), in the *Yorkshire Herald*, February 10; "The Secrets of Norwich Castle," from the able pen of Miss Layard, in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, February 6; "Gibbet Irons in Bristol Infirmary Museum," in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, February 6; "Dublin Street Names and their Historical Associations," by C. Litton Falkiner, in the *Irish Independent*, January 25; and "Jacks-o'-the Clock," by D. R. Gooding, with some excellent illustrations, in *Country Life*, January 21.

Three bronze two-edged swords, in a good state of preservation, are reported to have been found by workmen engaged in cutting drains in the vicinity of Coll Castle, Argyllshire. Two of the blades were unfortunately broken by the implements of the workmen.

An interesting find has been made at Worcester, in the cellar of the house known as "King Charles's House," in the Corn Market, from which that monarch escaped beyond the city walls after the Battle of Worcester. In the course of excavation a Roman pottery kiln, in an almost perfect state, has been discovered. It is over 5 feet in diameter, and 7 feet or 8 feet high, tapering to a neck, the top of which is closed with concrete. The kiln is built of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tiles, laid one upon another and cemented round, the floor being also tiled.

In a letter to the *Times* of February 4, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, of St. Martin's Street, W.C., the hon. treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund, says:

"The annual report of the Cretan Exploration Fund, which was issued to subscribers about six weeks ago, summed up the results of the season of 1904, both at Knossos, where Dr. Evans was continuing his successful labours, and at Palaikastro, where Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, the Director of the British School at Athens, was, with his colleagues, carrying on the important excavations begun on that site two years before.

"The main results of both enterprises were communicated to the *Times* during the

progress of the work, and I need not, therefore, dwell upon them now. It is sufficient to say that at Knossos not only did Dr. Evans discover considerable extensions of the Palace, but also came on a paved roadway leading to important Minoan buildings, outside the Palace area, which, from various indications, seem not unlikely to have been the royal arsenal. Moreover, he found on a hill about a mile north of the Palace a series of tombs, containing both jewellery and vases of great interest and beauty; while still further away in the same direction he discovered a yet more important sepulchral monument, for which he was tempted, from its size, design, and contents, to suggest a royal attribution.

"Mr. Bosanquet's work at Palaikastro laid bare a further area of the Minoan town; cemeteries were opened and yielded interesting contents; and the discovery of a marble slab with a Doric hymn in honour of the youthful Zeus seemed to establish the site of at any rate one of the temples of Zeus Diktaios.

"I need hardly say that the managers of the Cretan Exploration Fund, and the managing committee of the British School at Athens, hope to carry on the work both at Knossos and at Palaikastro during the coming season if sufficient funds are available, and the main purpose of this letter is once more to appeal to your readers to provide the necessary sum.

"The accounts recently published show that the £1,800 raised last season was not quite sufficient to cover the expenses. The fund therefore starts the new season not merely with an empty exchequer, but with an actual deficit of more than £200. It is estimated that, to do all that Dr. Evans contemplates at Knossos during the coming season, a sum of about £2,000 will be required. At Palaikastro we can, no doubt, make good use of at least £500, though some part of the cost can be met by the school from its own resources. Towards the sum of £2,500, for which we now appeal, we have so far received in new subscriptions only about £200, while a further grant of £100 has been voted by the Hellenic Society. These facts speak for themselves as to the urgency of our need, if this

valuable work is to be carried to a successful conclusion. I feel sure that when the case is realized many of our old subscribers will help us again, and I hope, too, that we may enlist the support of new subscribers. I would only add that a prompt response is desirable, so that the explorers may make their plans and be ready to start work without delay. Subscriptions may be paid in to the account of the Cretan Exploration Fund, at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.'s, Lombard Street, E.C."



With reference to the recent treasure-trove inquiry at Oswestry, the Treasury has written to the coroner to say that 66 of the coins, including the 4 gold coins, have been purchased for the national collections, leaving 340 silver coins in the hands of the Treasury. A list of these is sent, and local museums are invited to buy at the price stated, the values assigned having been stated by the British Museum authorities. The list is as follows:

Henry VIII. groat, 1; Edward VI. sixpence, 1; Mary groats, 23; Philip and Mary shilling, 1; Philip and Mary groats, 7. Value as stated by British Museum: metal value. Elizabeth shillings, 22, 2s. 6d.; Elizabeth sixpences, 139, 1s.; Elizabeth groats, 14, metal value; Elizabeth threepences, 24, metal value. James I. shillings, 25, 2s. 6d.; James I. shillings (Irish), 6, 2s. 6d.; James I. sixpences, 17, 1s.; James I. sixpences (Irish), 1, 1s. Charles I. half-crowns (Tower), 8, 4s.; Charles I. shillings (Tower), 37, 2s. 6d.; Briot, 1, 2s. 6d.; Charles I. sixpences, 13, 1s. Total, 340.



The Irish papers report the discovery in a field near Tara of a jewel, oval in shape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a substantial gold framework of exquisite workmanship. On its front is inserted a dark grayish demitransparent stone, with lighter veins, surrounded originally by twenty-six small pearls of great brilliancy, four of which are lost.



From Spain comes news of the unearthing, during excavations at Granada, of a vase containing some hundreds of Moorish coins belonging to the end of the twelfth century. The workmen were busy selling the coins to

passers-by for a few pence, when the owner of the ground arrived and rescued the remainder of the treasure, which is valued at £3,000. Religious texts are the only inscriptions on the coins, which bear neither dates nor the name of the mint.



We note with much regret the death on January 20 of Mr. T. Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., a painstaking antiquary. His well-known good book on the history of *Sutton-in-Holderness* will long keep his memory green.



In reprinting the following note from the *Saturday Review*, we should like to add our protest against the supineness of the Alexandria authorities. Can the Society of Antiquaries do nothing to stir the official conscience? The note is as follows:

"We hear with great concern of serious neglect of the ruins of the temple of Arsinoë Aphrodite at Aboukir. Our readers will remember the announcement of the discovery not long since. The site is very probably that of the ancient Canopus, and some authorities associate these ruins with Catullus's story of the offering of Berenice's locks. One would have thought that such a monument would be safe in the keeping of the Alexandria Museum with the assistance of the Government. Negotiations were, in fact, opened with Omar Toussoun Pasha, on whose estate are the ruins, and he at once granted permission for researches to be undertaken. But there, with what appears to be a criminal neglect, the matter was allowed to rest without the slightest effort on the part of the authorities to protect the structure. The consequences are to-day sadly manifest. The greater part of the mosaic pavements, whose designs were quite intact on the day of their exposure to the light last summer, are now irremediably injured by the winter rains, as well as by the abuses of the building at the hands of the ignorant peasantry or workmen. Through one or the other of these two causes portions of the pavements, when not destroyed, have been broken apart, and the fragments lie in a confused heap.

"Still more inexcusable is the wanton tampering with the walls and catacombs, either within or adjoining the building.

Workmen apparently have been there to steal pieces of masonry, thereby spoiling the architectural form and symmetry time had left untouched. Whose workmen these were, and by whose orders they were acting, is so far a matter of pure conjecture. The circumstance has aroused deep and general indignation throughout Egypt, so that a thorough investigation of the scandal may be hoped for. It was, surely, a grave omission on the part of the Administration not to appropriate the site the moment the discovery was announced. But what is to be said for the authorities of Alexandria? Did not they also leave the remains of Taposiris totally neglected and defenceless? The Service des Antiquités, in Cairo, may not be altogether blameless, but that department, under the able direction of Monsieur Maspero, accomplishes a marvellous work around Cairo and in Upper Egypt (such as the colossal task upon which M. Legrain has been engaged at Karnak) with an extremely scanty budget at its disposal. Wealthy Alexandria can plead no such excuse."



In digging a trench for telephone wires along the City thoroughfare known as London Wall, workmen in the employ of the General Post Office have unearthed a considerable length of the foundations of the Roman wall, and it has been found convenient in many cases to lay the tubed wires upon the ancient masonry, which consists of limestone, ragstone, and plinth tiles, mortared together with chalk lime. At one point the Society of Antiquaries has obtained permission to dig to the bottom of the Roman masonry, and some interesting discoveries are anticipated.



An interesting archaeological discovery has lately been made in the crypt of Sta. Maria in the Via Lata, Rome, which tradition has identified with the "hired house" in which St. Paul "dwelt two whole years." A priest, who is engaged in writing the history of this church (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*), has found there two pictures of the Roman martyrs John and Paul, who were beheaded by Julian the Apostate on the spot where the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo now stands on the Coelian, and a third picture representing two scenes from

the martyrdom of St. Erasmus, Bishop of Campania and protector of Gaeta, where the cathedral bears his name.



We are glad to hear that the members of the Essex Field Club have been taking in hand the making of a photographic and pictorial survey of their county. The scheme is now in working order, under the patronage of Lord Raleigh and the presidency of Mr. F. W. Rudler, I.S.O. The hon. secretary is Mr. Victor Taylor, of Ashleigh, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, who will be happy to receive contributions to the funds of the survey, and also photographs, prints, etc., for the permanent collection. Mr. Taylor will also be glad to correspond with societies of kindred nature, and with anyone willing to give assistance in the work of the survey.



Workmen engaged in making excavations at Markstown, Cullybackey, in the North of Ireland, have come upon two souterrains. There is a series of chambers (says the *Belfast Northern Whig* of February 9), each of which would measure about 20 feet long by about 5 feet in height, and these are, according to the opinion of an eminent authority on antiquities (Mr. William James Knowles, M.R.I.A., Ballymena), perfectly formed. The walls are built of boulders without the aid of mortar, cement, or any adhesive substance of that description, and are slanted so as to suit the length of broad, rough stone slabs that form the substantial flat roof under the apparently scooped-out earth. There are numerous glacial markings on the inside of the walls, but nothing in the shape of ogham markings—the writing then in vogue—has as yet been traced. It was the habit of those making these ancient habitations to construct them near to lands well covered with bracken, or at raths or forts, and they were so ingeniously and so craftily concealed that the popping into them so quickly and so mysteriously is presumed to have given origin to the belief in the existence of fairies. Mr. W. J. Knowles wrote in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* in 1892 about the existence of the old church of Kilmackevit in this locality, and relates a legend told by an aged resident in the district. He says:

"It was to the effect that when this church was being consecrated the Bishop was constantly interrupted by an old Druid. When the Bishop prayed for blessings the Druid called down curses, and at last the Bishop became so irritated that he shook his fist at the Druid's nose, saying, 'A bishop should be no smiter, but smell that, Macaffee.'" The church of Kilmackevit is noticed by Father O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., in the third volume of his *Down and Connor, Ancient and Modern*, p. 384.



The annual report of the curator and librarian of the Maidstone Museum, Public Library, and Art Gallery has reached us, and records much good work. Among the additions to the Museum we note a small, rudely-made clay bowl (of which a plate is given) of a blackish-brown colour, which was discovered in the course of excavations in an old cherry orchard near Maidstone. The curator remarks that it is very roughly made, having been moulded by the hands, and the shape is consequently irregular and uneven. He attributes it to Neolithic times, and says that "a crude attempt at ornamentation was made by pinching out from the plastic clay a row of nodules or small pointed lumps of various sizes and at very irregular intervals, the spaces from point to point varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches."



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on February 13, Mr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot., gave a description of the discovery of two cinerary urns and a pendant of slate found in a gravel-pit at Seggiecrook, in the parish of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire. The first urn, which is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, was found standing upright on its base, and filled nearly to the brim with burnt human bones, among which were four pieces of flint, which had also been through the fire. At a slight depth under the base of the urn a small thin pendant of slate, pierced at one end for suspension, and ornamented by straight lines drawn parallel to the sides, was also found. The second urn was found about 8 feet distant from the first. It was much broken, but had contained the burnt bones of a cremated interment like the first, and had been orna-

mented with patterns made by the impress of a twisted cord of two strands in the soft clay.



The Hon. John Abercromby, at the same meeting, described the results of some excavations he had made last summer in Shetland, and also the exploration of a cairn on the top of Dumglow, one of the Cleish Hills, in Kinross-shire. The first site examined in Shetland was at Fethaland, a small peninsula on the north side of the parish of Northmavine. A short distance to the east of the isthmus is a low, grassy mound, not exceeding 5 feet in height, which has been supposed to be a broch. The excavation, however, showed it to be a dry-built structure, with none of the normal characteristics of a broch. It measures 49 feet in greatest length, and 37 feet in greatest width at the east side, narrowing towards the west. The entrance, about 4 feet wide, is on the south side, leading into a chamber or space of irregular shape, about 24 feet across from west to east; the wall on the east side curved, and about 5 feet thick. Recesses on the north and west sides of this space were of rectangular shape and irregularly placed. The objects found were fragments of rude unglazed pottery, some vessels of steatite, and many fragments, net-sinkers, pestles or pounders, and bones of domestic animals, and shells of edible molluscs.



The Marquis of Northampton has quite recently published, through Mr. Arthur Humphreys, a handsome volume containing an account of his ancestral home, Compton-Wynyates. Unlike many buildings which are its coevals, Compton-Wynyates has escaped much modern patching. The original house seems to have been a square brick edifice which existed in the time of Henry VII. The main fabric was added by Sir William Compton, a great courtier and captain, in the following reign. A Queen Anne wing was subsequently built at the back of the great hall, and in later alterations the handiwork of Sir Digby Wyatt is to be traced. The Comptons, like many old families, were nearly ruined by a contested election. It occurred in 1768, and the Lord Northampton of the day, after selling timber valued at £50,000, and most of his furniture, was forced to spend the rest of his life in Switzer-

land. The mansion was actually doomed to demolition, but an able and energetic agent saved it. Compton-Wynyates remained derelict until the sixties, but reverent care has since restored its beauties, and replanted its "best garden" after a lapse of 150 years.



A recently issued report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission deals with the papers of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The manuscripts are full of matters of historical and local interest. For instance, there is an agreement relating to Glenkindie, under date October 20, 1669—an agreement between Alexander Strachan, elder of Glenkindie, and Mr. Robert Irving, minister at the kirk of Towy, to pay to a merchant burghess of Aberdeen such sums of money "as he shall declare upon his faithful, honest word that he shall give out in Holland for casting the bell of the said kirk of Towy new againe and for transporting of the said bell from Aberdeen to Holland and back againe to Aberdeen from thence." Andrew Strachan, lawful son to Alexander Strachan, younger of Glenkindie, is a witness. In a paper on military exercises, dated 1678, we have the following instructions, amongst others, for "the exercise of the musquett": "Blow your matches. Tye your matches in the middle of your panns. Guard your panns with your tua foremost fingers."

Mar had trouble with the Highlanders in 1689, when the following entry was made:

"A representation of the losses sustained by the Earl of Mar in the burning of three of his houses in the Highlands by the Highlanders in rebellion to prevent garrisons being placed in them—viz.: (1) Braemar Castle, 'a great bodie of a house, a jam and a staircase, being fyve storie high,' which, with the furniture, etc., cannot be replaced under £800 sterling; (2) the Castle of Corgarf, in Strathdoun, 'consisting of a tour and a jam three storie high,' which will cost £300 sterling to replace; and (3) the Castle of Kildrummie totally burnt and destroyed. It lies in the mouth of the Highlands, and was a great building surrounded with high walls. It will cost £900 sterling."

Other devastations to his lands and tenants' sawmills bring the whole up to £3,400 sterling.

Bath Stone.

BY T. STURGE COTTERELL, J.P.



THE Bath stone of which I am about to treat is quarried on the uplands south of Bath and north-west of Wilts, the quarries having been sunk on a vast oolite—which American and Continental geologists call “Jurassic”—formation. From the time of the Roman occupation down to the present day thousands of tons have been extracted yearly from this bed, and the day is still far distant when it will be exhausted. Roman and English architects have chosen this stone to impart exquisite and enduring beauty to incomparable designs for private, public, and ecclesiastical buildings. The use of it, as well as the genius of architects, has given Bath a high place among cities, and induced Macaulay, in his *History of England*, to characterize it as “that beautiful city which charms even eyes familiar with the masterpieces of Bramante and Palladio.”

The Romans held that the hardest stone was best suited for building purposes, and the massive structures at and around the hot mineral springs which were erected two thousand years ago are still in a state of preservation, which testifies to the wisdom of the Romans and the excellence of the stone. It was quarried to the south of the city from ground adjoining the “Fosse Way” or Roman road, with ditches on each side, the place being near or opposite what is now Bloomfield Crescent. This was the site of a Roman camp, but the quarrying has effaced nearly every vestige of it; and while the spot still bears the name of Brerewick Camp, the quarry has long ceased to exist. According to the late Mr. J. T. Irving, a notable Bath antiquary, that stone may have been quarried by the Romans as far as Englishcombe Lane; there is a tradition that a Roman town once stood on this spot, and that stone coffins have been disinterred on its site. Leland, in his *Itinerary of 1532*, notes that he saw, on passing through Bradford-on-Avon, “a quarre of faire stone in a felde on the right hand of Bradford Bridge,” and, after leaving Midford on his way to Bath, “that it was all by mountaine and quarre, little wood in

site.” Coming to Holloway he says: “I came down a rokky hill, full of faire springs of water, and on this rokky hill is set a longe streate, as a suburb to the Cyte”; and it is possible that the surface quarries seen by Leland may have been opened by the Romans, or they may have tunnelled from an opening on the slope and extracted stone below the surface, where the quality both of slate and stone is generally the best.

There is nothing improbable in work having been carried on by them underground, the appearance of some of the Roman carved work showing indications in its texture of having been obtained from these finer beds, which are not found in open quarries. The Catacombs at Rome demonstrate how well they would execute such work. The votive altars to be seen in the Bath Museum are made of stone from the quarries on the “Fosse Way,” and they were probably erected during the second century. There were many Roman walls within the city boundary in which large blocks of the oolite stone could be found, but there is certainly no better evidence of the massive stonework which under the Roman dispensation found a permanent resting-place than around our mineral springs. It is strange, however, that there is but little evidence of the mason’s mark on the masonry. Under the United Hospital a Roman wall exists in which there are several blocks, on one of which may be seen the earliest mark in Bath—viz., the letter “T.” To bring great blocks of stone to the city required a large number of men and sledges, and the native Britons were doubtless enforced to supply the manual labour, just as in earlier days the men whom the Egyptians had made captive were employed to build the Pyramids. We can trace the course with ease: from Bloomfield Road direct to the city they would traverse Holloway, or Haulway, thence to the Forum over a bridge situated exactly where the old bridge stands to-day. There is evidence that quarries existed at Entry Hill, as well as on the slopes of Beechen Cliff; but at the latter place few traces remain of any quarrying. Though the excavations at the former are large, there is no evidence of working earlier than 150 years ago. Traces of Roman villas, built of Bath stone, have been dis-

covered in the neighbourhood of the city at Colerne, Box, Winsley, Warleigh, and Castlecombe.

During the Saxon occupation, and when Ceaulin took possession of the city and made it an appendage to the kingdom of Wessex, it is probable that in devastating the city he destroyed many of the architectural ornaments originally raised by Roman labour; and much of the stonework was incorporated with the walls to strengthen the bulwarks of the city, and employed in the monastic buildings. The Saxons were not noteworthy as builders or architects or road-makers, but it is to their credit that in 976 they raised a stately cathedral in Bath. The stone for this cathedral to a large extent was taken from the ruined buildings which the Romans had left behind when they evacuated the country. The Saxons had therefore at hand a quarry fully developed and ready for use, just as the Turks had when they became masters of Greece, and despoiled the Parthenon and other masterpieces of Grecian art in order to build a wall or repair a dwelling. Edgar was crowned the first King of United England in the cathedral at Bath, and from far and near the monks came to witness the grand ceremonial, an event that will ever rank amongst the most important in the annals of the city.

The city contains few specimens of Norman architecture. Wood has stated that two Norman churches existed in the early part of the eighteenth century, but all traces of them have long since disappeared. William Rufus, the destroyer of the city, sold the remains and his domain to John de Villula, a French physician from Tours. This interesting personage combined the positions of chaplain and physician to William Rufus, through whose influence he obtained the appointment of Bishop of Bath and afterwards of Wells, the two titles being conjoined. He built a Norman abbey of an extent far exceeding that of the present structure—a portion of the foundation is still to be seen—and restored the city baths. It is probable that he took the stone required from the vestiges alike of Roman and Saxon buildings. John de Villula acquired the King's legal rights in property, subject, of course, to the laws in force; his

son built a little Norman church in Holloway, outside the city, while his father was building the abbey.

Little can be said of the buildings during the Middle Ages, and therefore of the use of Bath oolite within the city; there is no evidence, with the exception of the abbey, of any great architectural effort being made from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. Even the abbey in 1539 was incomplete, the Norman structure having long ceased to exist. However, in the country around there exist many notable examples of architecture. That dwellings existed in the town is indubitable; yet, for the most part, they were but paltry thatched houses, of little note, and of short duration. Around the baths there were, however, a few buildings of a superior type, which were occupied by medical practitioners and others, who not only gave professional advice to those who came to take the waters, but provided accommodation for them also. Pepys, the prince of gossips, came to Bath in 1688, and records that he walked round the walls of the city and saw fair stone houses, probably these residences of the medical men, who made handsome fortunes. The mediæval Guildhall then stood in the centre of High Street. In 1569 the Corporation, following the example of the past, took the stone for its erection from the "Palles," or palace and abbey buildings situated on the south side of the abbey, and even from the partially built abbey itself, and probably from Hinton Abbey also. In the abbey buildings thus demolished had resided that great Oriental scholar Adelard, to whom we owe the introduction of Euclid into Europe, and where Ælfheah, who succeeded Æthelwold as Bishop of Winchester, assumed in his youth the religious habit, and lived secluded in his cell. When Inigo Jones visited Bath, the authorities took advantage of his presence to obtain new designs for the Guildhall, which were afterwards carried out. It is probable that on its demolition and the erection of the present structure in 1777 some of this stone was again utilized; thus we have a singular succession from the Romans to the present day.

Two men are conspicuous and renowned as the successful pioneers of the great in-

dustry of extracting splendid building-stone from the vast oolitic deposit, the one being Ralph Allen, the other John Wood. Ralph Allen came to Bath in 1715. Four years afterwards, at the age of twenty-six, he established the system of by and cross posts, which is the foundation of our present postal system. Foreseeing the enormous possibilities when a supply of valuable building-stone was developed, Ralph Allen, being a shrewd and thorough business man, determined to reopen the quarries on Combe Down, which had been worked only partially for many years, and subsequently to develop the deposits on Hampton Down. He was ably seconded by John Wood, who achieved fame as an architect. What Wood aimed at was a fine and effective architectural alignment as a foundation. His genius is stamped on the many edifices, streets, squares, and crescents in which the citizens of Bath now live and glory, and which command the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world.

For years this Bath stone had been worked largely for minor ornamental purposes in gardens and courtyards. The stone was taken by water, says Kilvert, to Bristol, Liverpool, London, and Ireland, and even so far as Lisbon and other parts of Europe. Wood's grand conceptions did not find favour amongst his contemporaries, and they were executed at a great financial risk and in the teeth of keen opposition. But when his palatial designs were embodied in Bath stone, the nobility and gentry who made a temporary home in Bath delighted to inhabit the houses which had been erected under his supervision. It was chiefly due to him that the efforts of Beau Nash to make the city a resort for pleasure-seekers as well as invalids were crowned with a success which is unique in the city's history.

Wood mentions quarries existing in the Lansdowne side of Bath, but traces of them do not now exist. In 1725, just after the Avon had been rendered navigable to Bristol, Allen commenced quarrying in earnest. One of the first residences erected in the city was the house occupied by Beau Nash, now the Garrick's Head. The profuseness of the ornaments, says Wood, tempted

Nash to make it his first residence. After Nash's removal to the one next door, it was occupied by Mrs. Delany and Miss Berry. At that time this was a very good advertisement for Bath stone. Allen's town house was next erected, a part of which still remains. Afterwards Wood built the North and South Parades, the former being called the Grand Parade, which were rendered famous by Sheridan's play, *The Rivals*, the houses in them being occupied at different periods by many men and women of eminence. Goldsmith, Wordsworth, and Edmund Burke are some of the great men who sojourned in the North Parade. On the South Parade Mr. and Mrs. Thrale and Frances Burney sojourned, and there Dr. Johnson and Boswell visited them; also dwelt there for some time Sir Walter Scott when a lad, John Wilkes, and the Princess Amelia. In Pierrepont Street, which runs between them, Lord Chesterfield passed several years, and wrote the *Letters to His Son*; there Quin, the wit and actor, ended his days, while Nelson lived in a house therein when he visited Bath for the recovery of his health. In this street lived Linley, the accomplished musician, and here his eldest daughter saw the light, the Miss Linley who was celebrated in prose and verse as the "Maid of Bath," who became the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who had no rival in her day as a vocalist, and whose lovely features were immortalized by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his portrait of her as St. Cecilia.

Subsequent buildings designed by Wood were Gay Street, in which Jane Austen's mother lived, and where she was married; Queen Square, in which, at No. 13, Jane Austen abode for a time, and the Circus, which, despite the disparagement of Smollett, is a fine specimen of architecture. The second Lord Stanhope and the elder Pitt were amongst the first occupiers of the Circus, which has no equal in Europe. Pitt commissioned Wood to erect Nos. 7 and 8; Lord Clive, after his return from India, broken down in health, took up his residence in the Circus; and subsequently the ill-fated Major André's family resided here, while Gainsborough painted at No. 24 many notable pictures which made his

name famous. Noblemen at this period thought it incumbent upon them to possess a Bath residence in the Circus; the Dukes of Beaufort, Monmouth, Kingston, Chandos, Bedford and Marlborough all had mansions.

Being intent upon showing the capabilities of Bath stone, Ralph Allen arranged in 1737 for the erection of a stately residence on Widcombe at Prior Park. In the erection of this stately pile, says Wood, 800 tons were used in the foundations, and 30,000 tons in the superstructure. Everywhere in the building, even to the sash bars of the basement windows, Bath stone was used, as can be verified to-day. The building from wing to wing extends over a quarter of a mile. One wing was devoted to the administrative department and the postal work. Prior Park was then the centre of the great network of cross posts which Allen instituted, and which brought him great profit and reputation. While Nash in the city itself set the fashions and conducted the entertainments, Allen entertained many men of note in the political and literary world, among them being Bishop Warburton, who became his son-in-law. Sterne, Fielding, and the elder Pitt, who was then one of the Members of Parliament for the city, delighted in it as a pleasant retreat. Allen was indebted to Pitt for the suggestion of the erection of a Palladian bridge, which forms a picturesque feature in the grounds. Pope found comfortable and congenial quarters at Prior Park. He writes: "I am here in more leisure than I can possibly enjoy in my own home." Philip Thickness describes Ralph Allen's mansion as "a noble seat which sees all Bath, and which was built probably for all Bath to see." Again, Thickness in his censorious strain says: "Allen was gaining a princely fortune by digging stone from the bowels of the earth, while in his post-office contract he has actually picked it off the surface."

Allen exercised all his faculties in the development of the trade in stone; he built cottages for the workmen near their work, some of which remain to-day, and in every conceivable way he increased the output. He established tramways to convey

the stone from Hampton Down and Combe Down to the wharves, a system which has not yet been altered, nor can it be improved upon. During this century the Assembly Rooms, Pump Room, the new Guildhall, Mineral Water Hospital, Grammar School and Royal Crescent were built, giving an immense impetus to the quarrying on Combe Down. Baldwin, another architect, followed in Wood's footsteps, and in Pulteney Street and other buildings in Bathwick established a reputation second to few. The famous Pulteney Bridge over the Avon, with shops above, forming the most curious bridge in the kingdom, is of Bath stone.

In the neighbourhood of Box Hill, both above and on each side of Brunel's famous tunnel, oolite has been extracted in large quantities even so far back as Saxon times. Haselbury "Quarre," or Quarry, has been identified as the place where the stone was taken out for building Malmesbury Abbey 1,100 years ago, from land then belonging to the Prior of Bradenstoke, and it is an interesting fact that to-day the stone is being quarried for the purposes of its restoration. This is truly remarkable evidence of historical continuity so far as the stone is concerned. The tradition of the discovery of the famous stone at Box known as Box Ground is not generally known. According to the legend, St. Aldhelm, a man of distinguished piety and virtue, being about to found the abbey at Malmesbury, indicated, by throwing down his glove, the spot where stone might be found, or, to use the words of Aubrey, the learned Wiltshire antiquary: "Haselbury Quarre (*i.e.*, Box) is not to be forgot; it is the eminentest freestone quarry in the West of England, Malmesbury, and all round the country of it. The old men's story that St. Aldhelm riding over there threw downe his glove and bade them digge and they should find great treasure, meaning the quarry." Little did this learned prelate think that the great treasure which Brunel also accidentally assisted to discover should still be worked after the lapse of 1,100 years. St. Aldhelm also built the little church of St. Lawrence at Bradford-on-Avon, probably the most perfect specimen of Saxon architecture in this country, of

which Freeman says: "This, the one surviving old English church in the land," and probably our oldest English church. The stone for this building was quarried from Haselbury.

The quarries near Box have supplied stone for the erection of many other noteworthy and historic buildings. Among them are Lacock Abbey, and such magnificent mansions as Shockerwick, Bowood, and Corsham Court. An Augustine abbey of Lacock is situated in an old Wiltshire town about three miles south of Chippenham, on the highroad between Bath and London.

surrounding out-buildings are sixteenth-century work. Mr. Breakspear states that the abbey buildings were constructed with rubble walls of hard stone and dressings of freestone, and were supplied from the Haselbury Quarry in the Manor of Box. In the Lacock Cartulary, preserved at the abbey, "Henry Cook or Crook gives to the Convent the quarry between the lands of Sampson, Lord of the Manor of Boxe, and Walter Campedene, with the liberty of ingress and egress so long as it lasts." This quarry in 1241 was an open one with an adit or tunnel into the sides of the hill over the present



MALMESBURY ABBEY.

Lacock Abbey is of historical importance. It was founded in 1232 by Ela, daughter and heiress of the Norman Earl of Salisbury. Seven years after its foundation she herself became its Abbess. When Queen Elizabeth visited Bath in 1574, she stayed at the abbey on her way thither. Lacock Abbey was fortified and garrisoned for the King during the great rebellion. It was besieged in 1645 by Parliamentary troops, and the garrison was forced to surrender on honourable terms. This structure is one of the best examples of a building of Bath stone, though much of the present building and

Box tunnel. Probably this portion of Henry Crook's domains became worked out, for one Robert Abbot, of Stanley, in Wiltshire, whose abbey was built with stone from the same quarry, "gave to the said Convent one part of his quarry at Haselbury, being in length 76 feet, and in width that which was theirs, and they may take as much stone as they can from that place in exchange for that other quarry that the Convent bought of Henry Crook."

The beautiful Renaissance mansion, Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, was built with Box stone in the sixteenth

century, John of Padua being the reputed architect. It will ever be remembered as the safe retreat for twenty years of the saintly Bishop Ken. Shockerwick, at Box, is another residence built by Wood. It was while visiting this house to view an extensive collection of Gainsborough pictures that William Pitt received, in 1805, the eventful news of the disaster of Austerlitz. He could not survive the shock, and passed away in less than two months afterwards.

Bath oolite, when cut in its green state, is of a warm yellow colour, and hardens and whitens after exposure to the air and evaporation of the moisture. The spherulitic granules or eggs (whence its name), of which the rock is composed, writes Mr. Winwood, have often been examined microscopically, and usually fail to exhibit any organic structure, consisting merely of concentric films of carbonate of lime. The stone has been used within recent times on many important buildings; Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster, and parts of Windsor Castle, Apsley House (the gift of the nation to the great Duke of Wellington), are cased in Bath stone, while portions are used in the construction of Buckingham and Lambeth Palaces. The construction of Box tunnel led to the reworking of the famous beds of oolite in the Wilts district, and what was doubtless looked upon as an unnecessary work on the part of Brunel has proved one of the most valuable assets of the G.W.R. It is probable that the enormous quantities of stone sent from this district yearly pay the railway company a handsome interest on the large sum of money involved in the construction of this tunnel. One would not be far out in stating that nearly three million cubic feet of stone is dug and sent from Bath districts yearly. I conclude by adding, with pride as a Bathonian, that colonial architects value Bath stone so highly that it is exported to Canada and South Africa, and has been extensively used for large public buildings in those countries.



San Giuseppe.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.



LENT, following on the wild revelry and excitement of Carnival, is an unusually quiet season in Southern lands; worldly entertainments cease, and are replaced by penance and fasting, while an atmosphere of gravity reigns supreme.

The *festa* of S. Giuseppe, falling as it always does in the middle of Lent, forms a bright spot amid sober surroundings. Several curious and characteristic customs survive in Italy in connection with the observance of the festival of this most popular saint, and do not appear to be in danger of dying out, as is the case with so many others of a similar nature.

In England St. Joseph is merely the name of a lowly saint, but in Italy S. Giuseppe is a living power—a strong personality exercising influence over thousands of humble worshippers.

On March 19 Rome suddenly puts on a festive appearance: shops are closed and business suspended, for it is a public holiday, on which all make merry, the more so because this *festa* has been preceded and will be followed by Lenten austerities. All churches dedicated to S. Giuseppe are decorated with scarlet and gold draperies inside and out, and crowded with worshippers. At every street corner spring up little booths where, in great caldrons of boiling oil, are fried the famous *fritelle* (fritters) *di S. Giuseppe*, indulged in by rich and poor alike. These booths are decorated with green boughs and flowers; a picture of S. Giuseppe or of the Holy Family often occupies the background, with a lamp burning before it; while, on a snowy white cloth, a cook clothed in immaculate white ladles out the popular dainty as fast as he can to a stream of customers. The poorest Roman would not dream of letting this day pass without feasting on the time-honoured *fritelle*, which are as much *de rigueur* as pancakes used to be on Shrove Tuesday in olden days in England. The *friggitorie* exist in Rome all the year round in the poorer quarters of the town, where, according to the season, artichokes,

rice-balls, cauliflower, fish, brains, liver, and the other dainties which form a large proportion of the meals of the labouring classes, are dipped in batter and fried to a bright gold colour in great pans of seething oil or lard; but the *fritelle di S. Giuseppe* are only to be had on his *festa*. They are sweet, and consist of light fritters composed of batter, eggs, and sugar. There are two quaint reasons given to account for their being named after S. Giuseppe.

According to the first, he was in the habit of cooking his frugal mid-day meal over a fire of shavings from his workshop, as to this day you may see Roman carpenters, with supreme disregard of the danger, heating their pots of glue over a pile of shavings picked up from under the bench and set to blaze on the threshold or in a corner of the shop. The other relates how, when the Blessed Virgin went to visit St. Elizabeth, the two holy women grew so absorbed in ecstatic conversation that they were so unconscious of the flight of time that the hour of the mid-day meal passed unheeded, till poor S. Giuseppe, after vainly trying to attract their attention, and faint with hunger, finally resorted to the kitchen, where he discovered two eggs, which he broke into a frying-pan and made himself a *frittata*.

S. Giuseppe is a favourite saint among the lower orders, and in Sicily especially there is a great devotion for him. Dr. Pitri tells us how Wednesday being the day consecrated to his worship, special prayers are then addressed to him, and blind singers chant them to the accompaniment of a violin before the houses of his devotees, who pay them for the purpose. S. Giuseppe is the patron of orphans and girls, by whom he is invoked for protection, and his aid requested to find good husbands. One such prayer, centuries old, runs thus:

San Giuseppe, ajutati a li schetti
Ca li maritati s'ajutani iddi.

St. Joseph, help the maidens,
For the married help themselves.

Several of the prayers addressed to the saint take the form of legends in verse. The following is one out of many used all over the island: A man who was so poor that he had not a bed to lie upon in his miserable

hut, feeling that he was dying, sent for a notary to make his will, which was to this effect:

A sto mi figghiu, e a sta mughieri mia
Cci lassu a San Giuseppe pri tutti;
Pozza San Giuseppe e Maria
Arrista 'ricci sempre protetturi.

To this my daughter and this my wife
I leave St. Joseph as a guardian;
May St. Joseph and Mary
Ever remain their protectors.

Eight days after his death an old man came to the door of the widow, and after exchanging a few words, left her some money. A week later he returned to propose a husband for the daughter. The offer seemed strange, owing to their extreme poverty; but the visitor assured them that it was of no consequence, and bade them leave all to him. Meanwhile in the same city the son of a prince was lying dangerously ill, at the point of death. His relatives and friends stood weeping round his bed, for all hope had been given up. Suddenly an old man appeared at the gate of the palace and demanded admission; but the porter refused to let him pass. The discussion grew so loud that their voices reached the ears of the afflicted father, who ordered the strange guest to be let in. He approached the dying youth, touched his brow, raised him up, and helped him to dress. The young man was miraculously restored to health, the bystanders looking on in amazement. Then the old man turned to his parents, and proposed a marriage for their son with a maiden "who possesses three valuable gifts—purity, poverty, and holiness." The proposition was gladly acceded to, and the bride forthwith brought to the palace; behind her appeared "Jesus, Joseph, and Mary." At the moment when the Bishop approached the young couple to bless them, the Holy Child commanded him to desist, for He Himself must join their hands together if they were to be happy, and as He did so a wondrous light shone upon them.

Another popular legend, also in verse, and constantly recited in honour of S. Giuseppe, shows to what extent this devotion is carried, and how much power is imputed to him. I give it in the language of the people themselves, as vouched for by Dr. Pitri: Once

upon a time a famous brigand died. He had waylaid and murdered many victims; but all through his life he had been an earnest devotee of S. Giuseppe, and in dying had commended his soul to the saint's protection. Well, having died, he went straight down to hell: where else should he have gone? When S. Giuseppe heard of this, he went to his son, the Lord Christ, and said: "*Figghiu mio* (my son), this unhappy man has died and gone to hell, but I want him to be released thence, because he was a devotee of mine, and never let a Wednesday pass without reciting a paternoster and a number of beautiful prayers in my honour." "Ah! *patri mio*," answered the Lord Christ, "how can he come out of hell? During his lifetime he committed many, many. . . ." "But I tell you, *figghiu mio*, I want him to be delivered from his torments, and to be with me in paradise," interrupted S. Giuseppe. "And I tell you it cannot be." So the discussion went on for a long while. At last S. Giuseppe sat down and said: "Since it is so, let us end the matter, and talk no more about it. Let my wife come, for I shall leave paradise." The Lord Christ replied: "I am very sorry, *patri mio*, that you are going to take away My Mother; but what can I do?" "My wife," said S. Giuseppe, "had her dowry, and I demand it back." "You demand it?" "Yes; the angels belong to my wife, and I shall take them with me; the archangels belong to her, and I shall take them with me; the cherubim and seraphim, the virgins, the patriarchs, all belong to my wife, and I shall take them with me." When the Lord Christ understood that paradise would remain empty, He said: "And what shall I do all alone?" He considered and considered, and finally said: "Rest satisfied, *patri mio*, for I will take your devotee out of hell." And thus, on account of his devotion to S. Giuseppe, this great brigand came out of hell, and entered paradise.

In March, 1775, this legend having been rashly repeated during his sermon in honour of S. Giuseppe by a poor friar in the Church of S. Maria della Kelsa at Palermo, the wrath of the Inquisition was aroused against the preacher, who was imprisoned, and only escaped death through subscribing to a

formal retraction, which may still be read in Latin in the parish register of the said year, under the heading 129, duly signed and sealed by the parish priest and by a member of the Inquisition. Yet belief in the legend survives to this day.

Many and varied are the prayers addressed to S. Giuseppe. The following is one out of many in daily use:

San Giuseppe, 'un m'abbannunati
'Ntra li bisognu e li me' nicissitati.
Binidètte e lodatu sia
Lu nnomu dè Gesù, Giuseppe, e Maria.
St. Joseph, do not abandon me
Amid my wants and needs.
Blessed and praised be
The name of Jesus, Joseph, and Mary.

Throughout Sicily on March 19 the so-called "banquet of S. Giuseppe" takes place with more or less state. In Palermo, either from a sense of devotion to the saint or in fulfilment of a vow, the well-to-do invite their poorer neighbours to dinner, waiting upon them personally. The guests are selected by lot from among the poor of the parish, and generally do not exceed three persons, representing the Holy Family. An old man clothed in a blue tunic and a red cloak represents S. Giuseppe, preference being always given to an aged carpenter. He carries a branch of flowering oleander, and leads the "Child" by one hand, while Mary, whose part is personated by an orphan girl from twelve to fifteen years of age, holds the "Child" by the other. Their costumes are those pictured by the old masters in the paintings representing the flight into Egypt. Anyone may be present at the "banquet," which is a public function, and begins by a priest, and after him the "Child," blessing the table.

In some towns the banquet takes place in the church, and includes all the poor of the parish. At Polizzi, for instance, the guests number 200; but this is exceptional, and the number is usually restricted to the three representatives of the Holy Family. In some villages they each receive a special loaf, S. Giuseppe's being in the shape of a carpenter's basket, Mary's a palm, and the Child's a cross, all of immense size. The remains of the feast are carried home by the guests. At Avola their feet are washed

before the banquet, and each is presented with a new suit of clothes. At Ragusa "S. Giuseppe," who wears the traditional costume of his namesake for the rest of his life, is supported by the parish to the end of his days; and in many cases "Mary" is supplied with rolls of linen towards her dowry, and looked after till she is safely married. Besides this privileged trio, all the poor who knock at the door of their wealthier neighbours on S. Giuseppe's day are given loaves of bread in the shape of spiked caps, which go by the name of *cricchi di S. Giuseppe*, and a *Minestra viridi di S. Giuseppe*, a bowl of thick vegetable soup, in which green vegetables alone—such as spinach, lettuce, endive, fennel, and broccoli—are used.

On the eve of the *festa, luminaria*, or bonfires, composed of old baskets, rotten planks of boats, etc., are lit throughout the island, and boys try to jump across them to cries of "*Evviva S. Giuseppe!*" especially in Palermo and its neighbourhood, where there is not a piazza or open space without its blaze.

A Sicilian proverb speaks of "*l'ultima varva di S. Giuseppe*," alluding to the patriarch's white beard, and meaning that the last traces of snow disappear, if not actually on his day, at any rate with the month of March, which is a popular fallacy, as Etna has a snowy mantle long past that date.



Notes on Prehistoric Man in West Kent.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

DURING the years 1902-1904 it was my pleasant task to devote some time to an investigation of a small area known as Well Hill, lying west of the river Darent, and some three and a half miles north of the point where that stream breaches the chalk escarpment. The primary object of my work was to ascertain how much reliance could be placed on the classification of surface implements without having recourse to the sinking of sections,

as that course could not be followed in the area alluded to. The evidence produced by my search accumulated in bulk, upwards of 200 implements and innumerable flakes being found either by myself or the agricultural labourers who assisted in collecting examples. As this evidence is of an interesting nature, I propose to put before the readers of the *Antiquary* some notices of the facts gleaned in the field.

The case for eoliths is not at the present time in any special need of an advocate; many of those who by practical work are competent to give an opinion have long ago expressed conviction on the authenticity of the flints as showing evidence of artificial shaping by man for definite uses. The fact that these uses are now obscured can hardly be looked upon as an adverse argument. The old objection that eoliths are forms fashioned by purely natural agencies is now practically *in extremis*, and any attempt to combat the theory is to achieve the unnecessary and inglorious exploit of killing the dead. But matters are not quite so clearly defined with regard to the antiquity or position of the implements, and it is here that the local observer begins his attempt to follow the sequence of events in his locality:

The area known as Well Hill (Fig. 1) is an elevated mass of white Chalk and Tertiaries situated one and a half miles north-west of the Kentish Shoreham. It rises to a height of 610 feet (O.D.) in Hollard's Wood, thus forming the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood. The ridge runs in a northerly direction, roughly parallel with the present course of the river Darent, and loses its distinctive character the nearer it approaches the Thames Valley. This primary slope from south to north is, of course, one imposed on the strata by the upheavals of late Pliocene times. The hill is a fine example of a minor water-parting between the rivers Cray and Darent, the drainage of the district finding its way into these streams by underground channels, there being no surface-feeders. These channels, as they approach the high land of the summit, have, owing to erosion, given rise to numerous minor subsidences, and the resultant formation of swallow-holes, now usually filled with sandy hill-wash. The summit of the chalk hill

is capped by an outlier of Lower London Tertiaries, and when it is remarked that between this small fragment and the tertiary tract to the north there is a space of some three miles of bare chalk, it becomes clear that erosion has been in progress for a vast period. The elevation does not, however, derive its interest merely as a water-parting

the Well Hill gravel above the present water-courses of the district. To allow of the deposition of this material there must once have been higher ground on either side, where now the surface slopes rapidly down to Chelsfield on the one hand and to the Darent Valley on the other. The complete disappearance of these old river-banks must

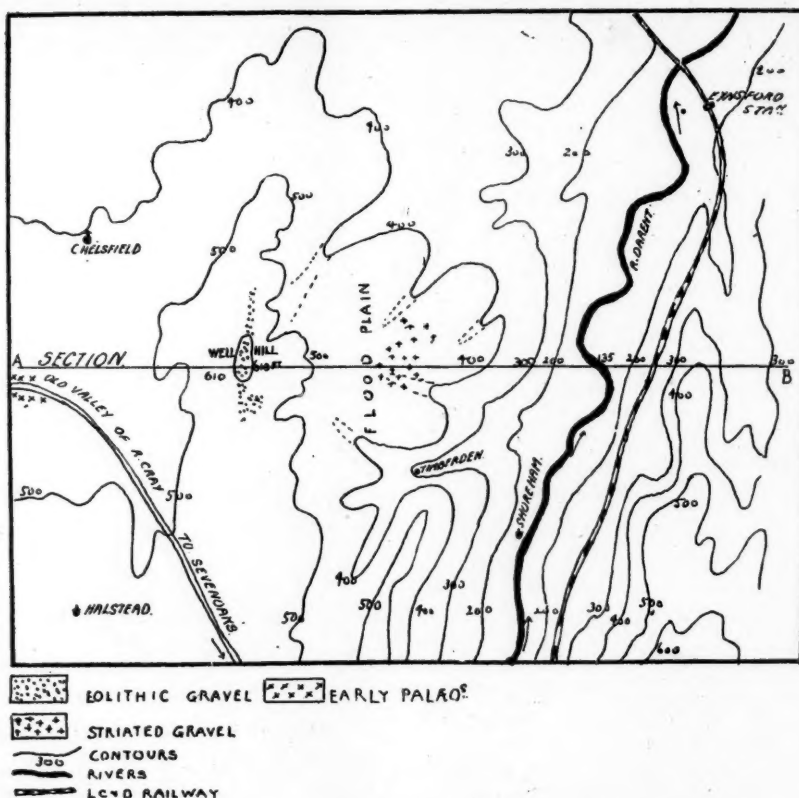


FIG. 1.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

and outlier so much as from the occurrence of a distinct river gravel on its highest level—a spread some 5 feet in depth—containing implements only to be correlated to those found by my friend, Mr. Harrison, in his sections at Terry's Lodge, and elsewhere on the North Downs. A reference to the section (Fig. 2) will show the elevation of

be a factor of some importance in substantiating the antiquity of the implements found in the high-level gravels, because the change in configuration has taken place since the beginning of man's occupancy of the soil. There is another point to which reference may be made as illustrating the antiquity of this gravel. Away to the south

is the outer ring of the Weald, the chalk escarpment forming the northern slope of the east and west Homesdale, and south of this again are the beautiful east and west vales of the Weald. It is clear that owing to the south to north dip of the beds, consequent on upheaval, the Well Hill gravel was deposited by a river running south to north, and probably parallel to the present course of the Darent. The importance of this lies in the fact that the catchment basin of this early river must have been on a land surface existing before the erosion of the east and west vales of the Weald, or, in other words, when there existed higher land of which the Well Hill summit formed a lower level. The elevation, therefore, is clearly one due entirely

lating country of the Weald not only with a thick mantle of chalk, but also with Tertiary sands and clays, as the debris of the Tertiary deposits now form the chief constituent in the Well Hill gravels. The causes which led up to the extinction of the Well Hill river and the possible diversion of its drainage into the Darent need not be entered upon here, as that question belongs rather to the domain of pure geology. It is only necessary to note the immense time requisite for the diversions, all of which must be accounted as illustrating the antiquity of man, because his implements are found in the gravels of a river system antedating such alterations in land surfaces.

The composition of the gravel may be

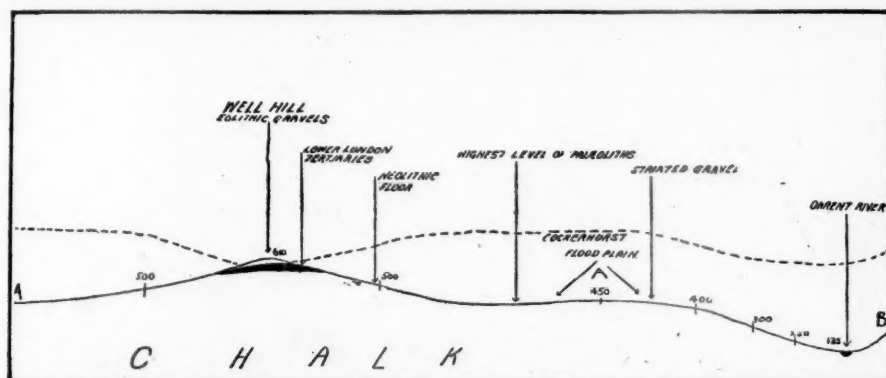


FIG. 2.

to denudation, and forms a connecting-link between the downland on the east of the Darent and the cultivated highland at Knockholt; the intervening lower levels are comparatively new land surfaces. It is only necessary to mention one other point as showing the antiquity of the Well Hill implements, and that is the simplicity of the containing gravels. It was long ago pointed out by the late Sir Joseph Prestwich that the absence of Lower Greensand debris at this point shows that at the deposition of the gravel the rivers had not cut their channels through the chalk. This must apply even to the upper stages of the river, and in order to appreciate the conditions of those times, it is necessary to cover the present undu-

summed up as follows in order of proportion:

1. Tertiary pebbles.
2. Large chalk flints much rolled and bruised.
3. Green-coated flints.
4. Pliocene ironstone.
5. Matrix of sharp quartz sand.

The implements found in the gravels do not differ in any material respect from those found on the North Downs. In Fig. 3 is shown the characteristic types, all personal finds on the summit of the ridge. The largest example was found *in situ* 4 feet from the surface; it is bulbous on the flat face, and has such definite edge-working that

little doubt can be entertained on the score of special design.

If it became necessary to demonstrate against the "natural" origin of these forms, the implement in the left-hand bottom corner might be very useful. In this case the exposed angles of the flints are comparatively fresh, whilst in the part least exposed to rolling a series of definite blows has been

tion being covered by rearranged deposits down to the 450 contour.

There is another point in which the hill is especially interesting, and that is in the complete absence of the implements of Palæolithic man. During the period of my work there, and the still continual outlook of the farm men, not one implement of Palæolithic type was found. This is all the more interesting,

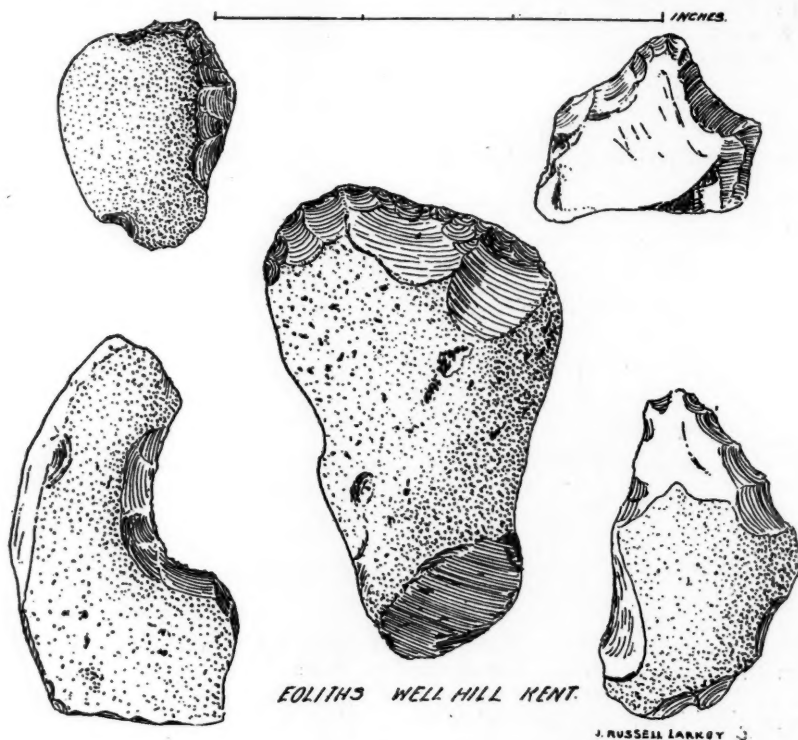


FIG. 3.

administered, resulting in the production of a fair scraping edge. The argument of special design in these cases is hard to explain away.

Both the gravel and implements are conspicuous by reason of intense bleaching, and from this it is possible to recognise the spread of the material as the rains have carried it down the hillside. This trailing is, indeed, a remarkable feature, the flanks of the eleva-

as on the lower levels implements and flakes of Palæolithic and Neolithic time occur in abundance. The few flints found on the summit level, and not forming a part of the early gravels, all bear the chipping of Neolithic man, and may therefore have been dropped by those people as they traversed the ridge. The fact, therefore, that at a surface-station eoliths occur to the total exclusion of palæoliths is, it seems to me, evidence of some

importance for the existence of a distinct period when man had not attained the Palæo-

answer to the claim that Eolithic and Palæolithic implements occur in association and belong to the same period. The substantiation of the claim must prove fatal to the position of eoliths as showing evidence of human design; at the same time, we are still awaiting a well-authenticated case of the association of eoliths and palæoliths. The circumstances requisite for the authenticity of the association are extremely simple. To displace eoliths from the pre-Palæolithic station claimed for them, it is only necessary

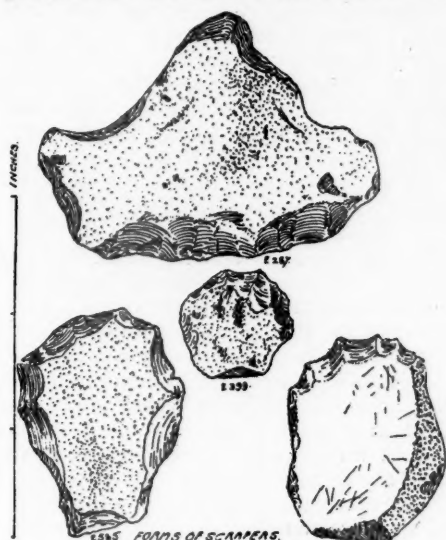


FIG. 4.
FORMS OF SCRAPERS.
COCKENHURST FARM, WELLS HILL, E 350.

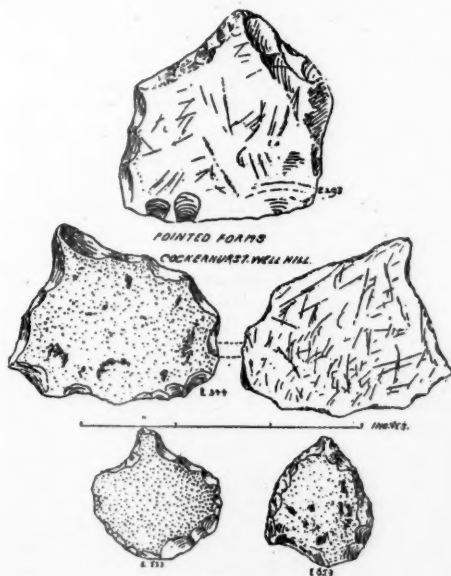


FIG. 5.

lithic stage of his culture. This isolation of the earlier type may, perhaps, be taken as an

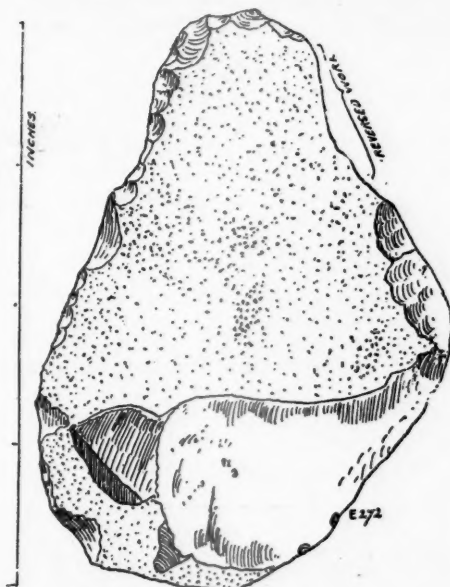


FIG. 6.

to find a few implements of both types in the high-level drifts. On the other hand, such an association in the surface accumulation—even if it exists—proves nothing as to age. Professor Boyd-Dawkins is of the opinion that such an association exists, and quotes the examples in the Prestwich Collection at South Kensington, labelled as "Palæolithic implements found with plateau gravel specimens, Shoreham, Kent."

No true high-level drift can be located nearer Shoreham than at Well Hill, where there is a total lack of evidence for such an association. I have not found eoliths near

Shoreham, except in the base of the Darent Valley at Sepham Farm, where they occur as *derivatives* in a low-level Palæolithic gravel.* The association of type, to be conclusive, must occur in the highest deposit of the locality, but the evidence of low-level gravels cannot be admitted as evidence, except as showing how denudation has distributed the more ancient gravels of Eolithic Age.

A second reference to the map (Fig. 1) and section (Fig. 2) will show a small deposit of gravel, lettered A, lying at about 450 feet (O.D.). This very local deposit is of interest as containing a class of implements closely resembling the typical eoliths, but unstained, and in nearly all cases profusely striated. Some of these are shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6. The gravel at this point is of a diverse composition, in which the following materials occur:—

1. Sharp-edged and striated flints.
2. Chert.
3. Ironstone.
4. Tertiary pebbles.
5. Oldbury stone (red variety).
6. Quartzite.
7. Green-coated flints.
8. Deeply-stained flints of typical Eolithic forms.

(To be concluded.)



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from Vol. xl., p. 369.)

THE sign of the *Angel* may in some cases have represented the archangel St. Michael, chief of the heavenly host, but generally, I think, signified the angel Gabriel, in reference to the part he took in the Salutation of Our Lady, which also was a not uncommon sign.

* The Sepham Farm locality shows two distinct river gravels, the lower of which seems to be a continuation of the low terrace noted by Topley at Broughton House (see *Geology of the Weald*, p. 188).

In pre-Reformation days, as may be seen by a reference to the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series), the "Angel" or the "Angel Gabriel" was of common occurrence in the nomenclature of the King's ships. Among the instructions to be observed by Martin Frobisher in his intended voyage of discovery to Meta Incognita was to take charge of the ship *Gabriel*.

Both the supporters of the arms of Richard II. were angels, and before that monarch the angel was, I think, in some way employed by Edward III., whereby he intended to represent the proclaiming of the foundation of the Order of the Garter. See, however, on this point both Nesbit and Berry. To these circumstances may, in some instances, be traceable the sign of the *Angel*, and it may also occasionally have been in allusion to St. Matthew, who in ancient art is generally depicted with an angel standing near him, no doubt in reference to the messengership or evangelical character of his office, angels being winged because they were messengers of grace and good tidings. One of the attributes of an angel is a trumpet, signifying the voice of God, and we find two angels with trumpets used as supporters of the arms of the Stationers' Company, whence it may be inferred that booksellers thence derived their sign, who traded beneath a representation of an angel, and also engravers and printers. In the shop-bill which Hogarth designed for his master the right hand of the angel has a finger too many, just as in his "Sleeping Congregation" the angel has a joint more to the thigh than is usual in works of Nature.* It becomes more evident that Gabriel, the "Angel of the Annunciation," is intended by the sign when we find two tokens among the Beaufoy Collection, one relating to a house in Drury Lane and another to one in Trinity Lane, bearing representations of the angel Gabriel, with scroll in hand.

The *Angel* in Fenchurch Street, at the time (1855) that Burn edited the *Beaufoy Tokens* remained at the Aldgate end, on the north side of the street. In 1742, "a Messuage or Tenement" is advertised to be let, "known as the Angel the Corner of Angel Alley in Fenchurch Street. Enquire of the Clerk of

* *Illustrations of Hogarth*, vol. i., p. 8.

the Vintners' Company at their Hall in Thames Street.*

In connection with the *Angel* Inn in Aldersgate frequent advertisements occur relating to the sale of horses—e.g., the *Daily Advertiser*, April 28 and June 30, 1742.

"Richard Royston, bookseller, who formerly lived at the *Angell*, in Ivy Lane, and the shopkeepers who formerly dwelt in the Round Court in St. Martin's, are now placed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Smith-field."†

The *Angel* in Duck Lane, a locality which, though chiefly occupied by dealers in second-hand books, was closely associated by trade sympathies with Little Britain, the home of several publishers, was the sign of Thomas Slater in 1646, and of William Thackeray as late as 1692, both publishers. A large number of ballads and chap-books issued from Thackeray's, among others *The Shepherd's Prognostication for the Weather*, and *The Husbandman's Practise, or Prognostication for Ever as teacheth Albert Alkind, Haly, and Ptolemy, with the Shepherd's Perpetual Prognostication for the Weather*. He was also the publisher of Edward Forde's *Famous, Delectable, and Pleasant History of Parismus, the most renowned Prince of Bohemia*, and J. S.'s *Epitomy of Ecclesiastical History*.‡

The *Angel* in Scroope Court, facing St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, had for its landlord Stephen Macdaniel, the thief-taker, whose villainous biography has been given by Caulfield.§ The house was the rendezvous of thieves, women of notorious character, and pickpockets.

The *Angel* in Cornhill was a bookseller's sign, says Mr. Ashbee, near the Royal Exchange, from 1648 to 1681.|| *Steps upon Parnassus* was printed, "by express order from the Wits," for N. Brook at the *Angel* in Cornhill, 1658. In the same year, *Nature's Secrets; or, The Admirable and Wonderful History of the generation of Meteors, etc., by the industry and observation of Thomas Willford, Gent.*, was printed for Nath. Brook at

the *Angel* in Cornhill. From at least 1725 to 1742 William Meadows was the publisher at this sign:

"This Day is publish'd

The Dangerous and Sinful Practise of Inoculating for the Small Pox. A Sermon preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by Edmund Massey, M.A., Lecturer of St. Alban, Wood Street."* Also "Cases and Resolutions of Cases, adjudged in the Court of King's Bench concerning Settlements and Removals from the first Year of King George the First, most of them adjudged in the Time when Lord Parker sat Chief Justice there. To which is added An Appendix, being a Collection of the like Cases when Sir John Holt was Chief Justice," etc.†

The *Angel*, St. Clement Danes. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, pp. 120, 149, and 163 (vol. ii.).

From the *Angel* in Maddox Street, near Hanover Square, or, rather, from a house next door to that tavern, is advertised: "A Large Parcel of Right Irish Green and Yellow Usquebaugh . . . highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the Gout in the Stomach and Cholick," etc.‡

The *Angel* in Lombard Street was the sign of John Lyndsay in 1675.§

The *Angel* in the Poultry near the Stocks Market was the sign in 1711 of J. Lawrence, for whom was printed for publication by him *The Revolution; or, the Redemption of God's People*, a sermon by Sam. Rosewell, M.A., preached "at the Lord's Day Evening Lecture in the Old Jewry, Nov. 4, 1711, being the Birth Day of the Late K. William of Glorious Memory. Published at the Request of the Gentlemen who Encourage the Lecture, pr. 3d."|| In 1721-1722 it was Richard Ford who published at this sign *Rich Treasures in Earthen Vessels*, a funeral sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Samuel Rosewell, M.A., by Jeremiah Smith.¶ Ford also published *The Arraignment and Tryal of the late*

* *Craftsman or Country Journal*, December 6, 1729; *Evening Post*, August 24, 1725.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 22, 1742.

‡ *London Evening Post*, October 3, 1738.

§ Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

|| *Postman*, November 24-27, 1711.

¶ *London Journal*, May 26, 1722.

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 22 of that year.

† *London Gazette*, January 3, 1666-1667.

‡ *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, 1893.

§ Vol. iv., p. 79.

|| *Bibliographer*, part 10.

Reverend Mr. Thomas Rosewell for High Treason. This was prefixed by an account of his life and death by Mr. Samuel Rosewell, who was evidently a Williamite clergyman, whose relative had lived under the Stuart régime.* In 1741 the Angel in the Poultry had become the sign of Joseph Davidson, who had apparently shelved the troubles of the Revolution and taken up the publication of the classics, among which were the works of Virgil and of Horace.†

It was the Angel tavern at the top of City Road (now, I think, No. 73, at the corner of Tabernacle Row) of which Christopher Bartholomew, once the proprietor of White Conduit House, was landlord. This well-known caterer for London's pleasures at the end of the eighteenth century died in great poverty, aged sixty-eight, in Angel Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket. He was once believed to have been worth £50,000.‡

The Angel tavern, Tower Hill, of which there is a token extant,§ is mentioned by Pepys in his *Diary* in connection with the dreadful plague of London:

"September 14, 1665.—The Angel tavern, at the lower end of Tower Hill, shut up as an infected house."

"The sickness," says Beaufoy, "cleared the house of its inmates; and, in the great fire of the following September, not a vestige of the Angel tavern remained."

The Angel in Giltspur Street was the sign of Joseph Deacon, publisher, from 1684 to 1695 (? Josiah Deacon).

The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard was, in the seventeenth century, the sign of Moses Pitt.|| Pitt was also at the *White Hart* in Little Britain in 1670. He gained some fame as the author of "*The Cry of the Oppressed, being a True and Tragical Account of the Unparalleled Sufferings of Multitudes of Poor Imprisoned Debtors, together with the Case of*

the Publisher, 18mo., 1691.* Peter Short printed for Andrew Wise in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1598.† Perrin was the name at the Angel from 1580 to 1593, in which year Andrew Wise appears to have married the widow Perrin, and the former's name occurs up to 1603.‡

At the Angel in Little Britain, the sign in the second half of the sixteenth century of T. Helder, was published the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, 1669. The first edition of R. Noble's *Compleat Troller, or the Art of Trolling*, etc., was also "Printed by T. James for Tho. Helder, at the Angel in Little Britain, 1682."§

There is an engraving of the old Angel Inn in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, in the Creed Collection of *Tavern Signs*, vols. i. and v., and a chalk drawing in the Crace Collection, British Museum, portfolio xxviii. 99. See also *Long Ago*, November, 1873, p. 349.

At the Angel in Bishopsgate Street the parish clerks (incorporated 1232 by Henry III.) kept their hall.||

The Angel in Bucklersbury. See abstracts of the *Inquisitiones Post-Mortem* for London from 1556 to 1559, in the *Index Library* published by the British Record Society: "Thomas Alsop, citizen and grocer (1558) died seized of all that tenement called the Angell, with all the shops, cellars, etc., thereto adjoining, situate in Bucklersbury, in the parish of the blessed Mary of Woolchurch, of London."¶

The Angel in Gresham College, 1668-1669; in Lombard Street, 1672; on London Bridge, a little below the Gate, 1679; in Pope's Head Alley, 1632-1665; and in Westminster Hall, 1680—all either booksellers' or printers' signs recorded by the late Mr. Ashbee in the *Bibliographer*, part 10.

At the Angel in Paternoster Row W. Boreham published *The Life, Actions, and Amours of Ferdinando, Marquis of Palleroiti, with the true Origin of that Ancient and Illustrious Family . . . with full Account of his Tryal*

* See the *London Journal*, July 29, 1721; May 26, 1722; and November 17, 1722.

† See *Daily Advertiser*, December 22, 1741, and June 15, 1742.

‡ See Arliss's *Pocket Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 20; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1809, vol. lxxix., p. 284; vol. lxxxix., part 2, p. 105; and Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. ii., p. 1527.

§ Beaufoy Collection, No. 1,197.

|| Bagford Title-Pages, British Museum, 618, K., 17.

* *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, June, 1893.

† Bagford, *ibid.*

‡ Arber's *List of 847 London Publishers*, 1894.

§ *Ibid.*

|| See, further, *Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825, p. 53.

¶ *The Antiquary*, August, 1895, p. 227.

... Price 6d. *Where may be had some Reasons why it could not be expected the Government wou'd permit the Speech or Paper of James Shepheard, which he deliver'd at the Place of Execution, to be printed, with some Account of the Paper itself.* Price 6d.*

There was an *Angel and Ball* "within three doors of St. Clement's Church in the Strand, just over against the spectacle shop, near Temple Bar."[†]

The *Angel and Bible* was the sign in St. Paul's Churchyard of Stephen Austen, a religious bookseller. His advertisements occur in the *London Evening Post* of August 21-23, 1729, April 20, 1732; the *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742; and the *St. James's Evening Post*, April 3, 1736, February 9, 1738, and September 23, 1738. There was also an *Angel and Bible*, a book-seller's, in the Poultry, 1682-1683.[‡] And a shopbill among the bookplates in the Banks Collection in the British Museum relates to the *Angel and Bible*, the sign of a stationer "in Fenchurch Street, next to Grace Church," one Joseph Boddington by name. Dr. W. Charleton's *Two Discourses concerning the Wits of Men and the Sicknesses of Wines* was in 1692 "printed for Will. Whitwood at the *Angel and Bible* in Little Britain."

The *Angel and Crown* in Shire Lane. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, vol. i., p. 105.

The *Angel and Crown* Tavern and Chop House in Wood Street, near Maiden Lane, City, was kept by J. Birmingham. Here "soups were always ready: an excellent larder and good accommodations. There was an entrance in Maiden Lane."[§]

The *Angel and Crown* Tavern, No. 2, Whitechapel Road, was in the eighteenth century a well-known and even a fashionable resort. Tickets were to be had here for a "Concert of Music at Spring Gardens, West Ham Abbey, Essex, by the best performers from each Theatre . . . a Ball afterwards for the Ladies, if required . . . the Turnpike of the Lane leading to the House, between Bow Bridge and Stratford Turnpike,

will for that day be free."* The Governors of the London Infirmary (now Hospital) "are desir'd to take Notice that there will be a General Meeting at the Angel and Crown Tavern, on Monday next, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, the Charity having receiv'd some considerable Benefactions, and upon other special Affairs; at which they are desir'd to be present. Richard Neal, Sec."[†] Among the entries quoted by Lysons from the parish registers of Stepney is the following: "Benjamin Kenton, buried in St. Dunstan's, in 1800, started life as a charity boy, was then apprenticed to a vintner at the sign of the Angel and Crown, near Goulston Street, Whitechapel, then became a drawer at the Crown and Magpie, Aldgate High Street. He became a vintner in the city, and when he died left £60,000 to charities, £36,000 to relatives, and £4,250 to the Vintners' Company—a great fortune in those days.

At the *Angel and Crown* in Lombard Street, Gibson's True Cordial Horse Balls are advertised in 1722 as having then been sold privately above forty years, and publicly above ten years. Their mission was to cure "Colds, Sickness, Surfeits, Gripes, Loss of Appetite, Worms, Botts or Hidebound; also his True extraordinary Preparation of Antimony at 5s. per pound: Which Cures greased Heels, prevents stiffness in the Limbs after hard Riding, disperses all Knots and Swellings, purifies the Blood better than Purging, destroys all large Worms, and makes a rough Coat occasion'd by Surfeits lie fine and smooth. . . . Are only sold at Moor's Coffee House in York, and by Mr. Samuel Gibson at the Angel and Crown, druggist."[‡] This remedy continued evidently a famous one up to at least the middle of the eighteenth century.[§] Mr. F. G. H. Price, in his *Old Signs of Lombard Street*, mentions an Angel and Crown in Lombard Street, the sign of John Ewing and Benjamin Worrington, of whom "nothing is known." There were signs of the Angel and Crown in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn;||

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† Bagford Bills, Harleian MSS., 5,931, fol. 27, No. 119.

‡ See the late Mr. Ashbee's list of "Booksellers and Printers' Signs" in the *Bibliographer*, part 10.

§ *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

* *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, January 2, 1742.

‡ *London Journal*, June 2, 1722.

§ See *Daily Advertiser*, February 26, 1742.

|| *Beaufoy Tokens*.

in the Old Change near St. Austin's Church in 1685, a bookseller's;* in Crespin Street, Spittlefields;† in Cloth Fair, near West Smithfield;‡ in St. Paul's Churchyard, near Cheapside;§ and the most famous of all, the Angel and Crown in Threadneedle Street.

The *Angel and Sun* in the Strand, near Strand Bridge. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, vol. i., p. 259.

The only remaining sign of the *Angel and Trumpet* in the Metropolis is at No. 9, Stepney High Street. Some consider this a facetious rendering of the Bear and Staff, but it is more probably from the arms of the Stationers' Company, the supporters of which are two angels blowing trumpets. The following paragraph may perhaps be quoted here both as relating to the Angel and Trumpet, and as a characteristic instance of the way in which tavern incidents are or were sometimes reported in the newspapers:

"When a man is drinking beer at the bar of the Angel and Trumpet, thoughts of heaven might naturally be supposed to arise. Whether Charles Marshall's thoughts were that way turned or not at the time we cannot say; but if they were, then they returned to earth very promptly by an unexpected blow on his jaw, which at least cracked it. For such an unseemly interruption Charles Duggons was at the Thames Court remanded."||

The *Anodyne Necklace*. This was one of the most fraudulent examples of quackery at the beginning of the eighteenth century, presenting in its brazen audacity many points in common with the nineteenth and twentieth century "electric belt." "Gullible, however, by fit apparatus, as all publics are, and gulled with the most surprising profit,"¶ this "grand over-topping hypocrisy"*** put to the blush all who attempted to rival it in puffery. The persons who sheltered themselves behind the sign of the Anodyne Necklace always withheld their names, but asserted that the

necklace was approved, if not invented, by Hugh Chamberlen, the justly celebrated improver of obstetrical instruments. It is almost impossible, however, to believe that this eminent physician claimed for this anodyne fiddlestick any such virtues as were imputed to it. Oddly enough, in connection with the name "Hugh," the necklace is said to have been the result of some ridiculous superstition respecting the efficacy of St. Hugh's bones, and was still in 1840 gravely offered for sale to facilitate the cutting of teeth.* Its career appears to have begun, like the "sweating lantern" mentioned in *Hudibras*,† as a remedy for the evils that followed in the train of the Vaga Venus;‡ then for the gout, rheumatism, and (this vaguely) "for children's teeth."§ It is still advertised vaguely "for children's teeth" in the *London Evening Post* of 1738 (No. 1702), and in 1742 some irresponsible person was still hanging out the sign of "the Anodyne Necklace against Descieux Court, without Temple Bar," where, however, its virtues appear to have been supplanted by "the Famous Cephalick and Ophthalmic Tobacco, which by Smoaking a Pipe of it, is good for the Head, Eyes, Stomach, Lungs, Rheumatism, and Gout, Thickness of Hearing, Head-Ach, Tooth-Ach, or Vapours, etc., etc., etc. Price 4s. a Pound."|| Perhaps it was "the noted Girdle" which suggested the "electric belt." This girdle was advertised in 1737 by "Neelar of Hammersmith," and cured almost every kind of skin disease. 2s. 6d. each.¶ There were necklaces otherwise than "Anodyne." Mr. John Ashton, in his *Eighteenth-Century Waifs*, gives an excerpt from some newspaper of the period probably, although he does not say which, as follows: "A necklace that cures all sorts of fits in children, occasioned by Teeth or any other Cause; as also Fits

* See *Sketches of Imposture and Credulity*, 1840, p. 367.

† Part 2, canto iii., line 759.

‡ See advertisements in the *Weekly Journal*, February 1, 1718; the *Weekly Packet*, November 8, 22, and August 16, 1718.

§ *Weekly Journal*, December 2, 1721; *Evening Post*, August 17, 1721, and December 15, 1722; *London Evening Post*, March 14, 1723; and *Craftsman*, December 27, 1729.

|| *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

¶ *St. James's Evening Post*, November 24, 1737.

* See the *Bibliographer*, part 10, "Booksellers' and Printers' Signs."

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 30, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, March 13, 1742.

§ *Postman*, October 11, 1711.

|| *The Morning*, April 23, 1897.

¶ *Sartor Resartus*.

*** *Ibid.*

in Men and Women. To be had at Mr. Larance's in Somerset Court, near Northumberland House in the Strand; prices ten shillings, for eight days, though the cure will be performed immediately."*

It was probably the word "anodyne" that fascinated the ignorant public, for they could have had no idea of its Greek derivation, though they were probably under the tuition of someone who did, when they applied the term to the hangman's rope. I think it is George Primrose, who went to Amsterdam to teach Dutchmen English, without recollecting until he landed that he should first know something of Dutch himself, who says: "May I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey than an usher in a boarding-school."†

The earliest mention apparently of the *Antelope* as a supporter of the King's arms occurs in the Harleian MSS. (No. 2,259), as having been employed by Richard II. The dexter supporter of Henry IV. was an antelope, derived, doubtless, from the family of Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, into which he married. Hence that monarch adopted the Antelope, as well as the White (argent) Swan, as a badge, as did also Henry V. and Henry VIII.‡ The antelope of Henry VIII. occurs in connection with Lincoln's Inn. The building of the gatehouse involved the entire reconstruction of that Inn. Before this time the carriage entrance to it was from Holborn, and not by way of Chancery Lane. The new approach became necessary in consequence of the forecourt in Holborn being built over, which not only prevented access to the Inn, but blocked up the ancient lights that looked over the fields of Portpole. The new structure marked a fresh building line along the south side of Holborn, and was erected for the purpose of a licensed inn, to accommodate the gentry who visited London. The premises were of considerable range and extended westward from Chancery Lane to Gridiron Court, which in after-years formed the boundary-line of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It is

no longer a thoroughfare, but the passage in Holborn still remains, and is known as Fenwick Buildings. The date of the rebuilding of the inn is fixed by its sign, the *Antelope*, and as a mark of loyalty to the King the building was designated the Antelope Inn.*

Only two instances of the tavern sign of the *Antelope* survive in London, in Phipps Street, E.C., and Eaton Terrace, S.W. There was an *Antelope* tavern in White Hart Yard, now I think Hart Street, Covent Garden, where, as late at least as 1825, the chair was still shown in which Macklin the actor was wont to sit and spend his evenings for thirty years of his long life, he having died in 1797 at the age of 107.† The *White Hart* in Hart Street, where Haines, the comic actor, died in 1701, is apparently identical with the *Antelope* in White Hart Yard. This White Hart is mentioned in a lease to Sir William Cecil (Lord Burghley) of September 7. 1750.‡

The *Antwerp*, a famous tavern behind the Royal Exchange, is stated by Mr. H. B. Wheatley to have not survived the Great Fire. It was, however, certainly rebuilt, for it is described in the *Epicure's Almanack* as being situated at No. 58, Threadneedle Street as late as 1815, when it was celebrated for its wines. The token extant which appertains to this tavern represents a river view of Antwerp. The tavern is noticed among well-known resorts of a similar character particularized in *Newes from Bartholomew Fayre*. In Boyne's *Tokens* we are told that at the Antwerp, behind the Exchange, there was a Freemasons' Lodge held in the time of Queen Anne. There was another *Antwerp* in Wentworth Street (Petticoat Lane).§

* *Vide A Chronicle of Blemundsbury*, by Walter Blott, F.R.Hist.S., 1892, pp. 95, 96.

† *Vide Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., 497.

§ Boyne's *Tokens*, No. 3,373.

(To be continued.)



* Edition 1887, p. 306.

† *Vicar of Wakefield*.

‡ Harleian MS., 304, fol. 12, and 5,910, vol. ii., p. 167.

VOL. I.

Old Houses in the Cotswold District.*

THE first volume of this series of beautiful books illustrated the domestic architecture of Kent and Sussex, in which the fine timber-work is a leading feature. The second dealt similarly with half-timber buildings of the lesser kind in Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Cheshire. The third volume—that before us—illustrates the minor buildings of one of the most interesting districts of England. There are few parts of the country, indeed, which preserve so much of the charm of a bygone day, which can show so many old towns that have changed so little with the passing of the years, or so many delightful old-world villages and nooks and corners, as the district of the Cotswolds—interpreting that phrase in a fairly wide sense.

But in the Cotswold country we are in the midst of a mode of building, both as regards style and material, which has nothing in common with the quaint and picturesque timber-work of the counties illustrated in the preceding volumes. The district has always been somewhat isolated, and the minor domestic architecture presents a curious degree of uniformity, which is very far removed indeed from monotony. The material used is, of course, the stone of the locality, and the reader who is not familiar with the Cotswold country may perhaps be surprised, as he looks through the plates in this delightful picture-book, at the endless variety of the effects which the old builders obtained in the use of the one local material. The gabled farmhouses and cottages are simple in their design, but their grace is as remarkable as their simplicity. And the stone of which they are built has not only, by its enduring quality, preserved the old houses and cottages in greater numbers than those built of less lasting materials elsewhere, but in course of time has weathered beautifully.

* *Old Cottages, Farmhouses, and other Stone Buildings in the Cotswold District.* Photographs by W. G. DAVIE. Introduction by E. GUY DAWBER. London: B. T. Batsford, 1904. Crown 4to., pp. xiv, 72, and 100 colotype plates. Price 21s. net.

"When first quarried," says Mr. Dawber, "it is rather yellow in tone, but becomes bleached by exposure, and after a time turns to all manner of rich colours, and is quickly covered with lichens, for which it seems to have a peculiar attraction." These lovely touches of the finger of Time are among the most attractive features of the village and farm buildings.

Mr. Dawber, in his interesting Introduction, describes very carefully the simple plan of many of these dwellings, which, as he



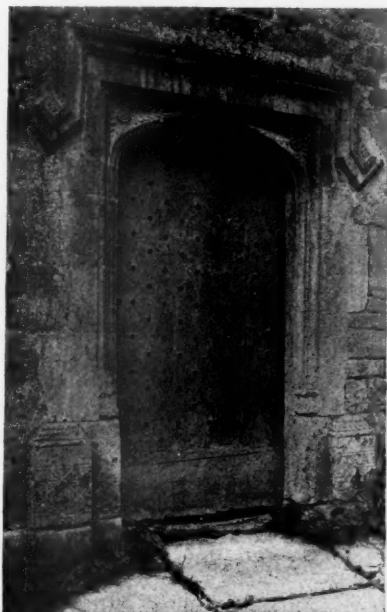
PORCH AT MANOR FARM, CLIFTON, NEAR DEDDINGTON, OXON.

says, were so arranged as to carry on the mediæval tradition of one great living and sleeping room, with the "solar" opening off it. Another point to be noted in the interiors is the capaciousness of the fireplaces, suggestive of comfort, much needed in an open and exposed country, many parts of which lie fairly high. Mr. Dawber has much to say, too, of the varied gables and the management of roofs and chimneys, all illustrated by many figures.

Porches are very scarce, though in the larger houses they are occasionally met with.

One of the exceptions is shown in the block above. More commonly there is a simple hood or slight projection of stone. An interesting doorway at Broadway, the carving about which must be of fairly late date, is shown below.

These two small blocks, which the courtesy of the publisher has enabled us to reproduce, are examples of some scores of figures—chiefly plans and details—which illustrate the informing Introduction. Besides these, there are 100 collotype plates, which form



DOORWAY AT BROADWAY, WORCESTER.

the chief feature of the book, and which do credit both to Mr. Davie's skill with the camera and to his eye for choice of subjects. In a district which includes such well-preserved old towns as Burford, Northleach, Campden, and the like, there is an abundance of suitable subjects, without touching the ancient mansions and the noble churches, which do not come within the scope of this volume. And, in still greater degree, the villages and the isolated farmhouses of the Cotswold district furnish plenty of excellent and unfamiliar examples.

Those readers who have visited Burford and Campden will recognise with pleasure the subjects of some of the plates, but there is an abundance of quite unfamiliar material taken from the villages. The term "Cotswold district" has been stretched a little, for there is a particularly fine plate of the old White Lion Inn at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, besides two plates of the Bull and Swan Inn and an old house at Stamford, and several others of cottages and farmhouses, all in the same county.

We offer this volume the heartiest of welcomes. Both Mr. Davie as photographer, and Mr. Dawber in his architectural notes and descriptions, have done thoroughly good work, and the result of their joint labours is a volume of sightly exterior and of internal attractions of which it is difficult to speak too highly.



Hazlitt's
"Bibliographical Collections
and Notes": Supplement.

(Continued from vol. xl., p. 250.)

LANGUAGES.

The eloquent Master of Languages, that is, A short but fundamental Direction to the four Principal Languages, to witt: French, Italian, English, and High Dutch. . . . To which are added the Rodomontades of the invincible Spanish Captain Rodomond. . . . Hamburg, Gedruckt und verlegt durch Thomas von Wiering / . . . Anno 1693 . . . 8°. Title and Preface, 5 ll.: A—C in eights: *Grammaire Française*, A—E in eights: *Short Dialogues* in English and Dutch [German], A—E in eights, including a separate title: *Instruizione Italiana*, A—F in eights: *Rodamontate*, A—B in eights. *B. M.*

LE FEVRE, RAOUL.

The recuile of the Histories of Troie. First translated out of latin into Frêche by Raoul le feure in the yere from Thincarnation of our Sauuour Christ. MCCCCLXIII, and translated out of Frenche in to Englishe by Wylyyam Caxton Mercer of

London, begon in the fyrst day of Marche in the yere of our Lord god MCCCCXVIII. and fynished in the. xix. of Septembre in the yere mencyoned by the sayd Caxton in the ende of the seconde booke. Where in be declared the myghtie prowesses of Hercules, the valyant actes of Hector and the renommed dedes of many other notable persones of famous memory, worthy to bee rede and diligently to be marked of all men, and specially of men of nobyltie and high degree. Now Imprynted Anno domini. m.cccccliii. by Wylyam Coplād dwelling in Fletestrete at the Signe of the Rose Garlande nyghe vnto Flete brydge. [Col.] Now Imprynted at London in Flete-strete at the sygne of the Rose Garland, by Wylyam Copland. Folio. Title and prologue, 2 ll. : B—O ii in sixes : *second Booke*, Aa—I i in sixes : *thyrde booke*, A—I in sixes. In two columns.

LITANY.

The Letanye, vsed in the Quenes Maiesties Chappel, according to the tenor of the Proclamation. Anno Christi. 1559. [Col.] Imprinted at London, by Rychard Jugge, Printer vnto the Quenes Maiestie. Cum priuilegio . . . Sm. 8°, A—C 4 in eights. By the Quene. [The Proclamation referred to in the above, enjoining the observance by preachers and audience of the Gospel and Epistle of the day] Yeven at her highnes Palais of westminster, the xxvii. day of December, the first yere of her Maiesties Raigne . . . Imprinted at London by Richard Iugge, Printer to the Quenes Maiestie. . . . A broadside.

LOVELACE, FRANCIS.

The Speech of Francis Lovelace, Esquire, Recorder of the City of Canterbury, To His Majestie, King Charles the Second. Upon his Arrivall to Kent, and coming to Canterbury that day he landed, being the 25th day of May, 1660 . . . London: Printed by S. Griffin, for Matthew Walbancke . . . 1660. 4°, 4 leaves.

MAN.

The Trve Tryall and Examination of a Mans owne selfe. . . . Done into English by Thomas Newton. Imprinted at London,

by Iohn Windet, 1586. Sm. 8°. Title preceded by a blank, dedication to Lettice, Countess of Leicester, etc. 6 leaves, the sixth blank : A (repeated)—H 6 in twelves. B.M.

A volume full of curious allusions to manners, amusements, etc., of the Elizabethan era. Newton dates the epistle "from my poore house at little Ilford, the 6. of June. 1586."

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



ALL possessors of the late General Pitt-Rivers's splendid volumes on his *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* will be glad to hear that Mr. H. St. George Gray, who was the General's assistant and secretary, and who is now the curator of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's Museum at Taunton,

has in hand an exhaustive index to the four volumes of the *Excavations*, together with the companion book on *King John's House*. General Pitt-Rivers had decided, conditionally, to print the Index at his own expense, and to present it to those who, through his generosity, had already been the recipients of his handsome volumes. His regretted death put an end to the possibility of publication in that form. Mr. Gray, however, has persevered with the preparation of the Index, and the volume, which will contain, besides the Index to the five volumes named, a memoir of General Pitt-Rivers, illustrated by three portraits, a bibliography of his writings, and a short preface to the Index, is ready for immediate issue. In type, paper, size (royal quarto), and binding, it will be uniform with the works indexed, and will be printed in two columns per page. The price in the uniform binding—blue and gold cloth—will be 22s. net, including packing and carriage; or, for those who wish to bind otherwise, 19s. 6d. net in plain paper wrappers. The edition will be limited. This is an enterprise which needs no words of

commendation from me. The need for such an Index to General Pitt-Rivers's monumental volumes is clamant. Mr. Gray's address is Taunton Castle, Somerset.

What will probably be the largest book sale of the season will begin on March 27, and last for eleven days. The books, which will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, formed the library of the late Mr. John Scott, C.B., of Largs, Ayrshire, and are of curiously varied interest. There is, for instance, a large collection of works relating to shipping and naval affairs, while nearly two days of the sale will be occupied with the books relating to Mary Queen of Scots. The section of the catalogue dealing with the latter collection will form, indeed, a fair attempt at a bibliography of the subject.

Dr. Mason, the Master of Pembroke College, has a book appearing with Messrs. Longman. It consists of a collection of authentic acts of the martyrs of the first three centuries. For the first time in English there are given together such records as those of St. Polycarp, and the martyrs of Lyons, of St. Perpetua and St. Cyprian, of the martyrs of Palestine under Diocletian, with the less-known stories of Pionius, of Montanus, of James and Marian, and of many others whose names deserve to be revered.

Two books of antiquarian interest are announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. One is *The Table-Book of the Cinque Ports*, which is an index to the decrees of the Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling, from 1433 to the present time. These documents are preserved in the archives of the ancient Courts at New Romney, under the care of the Solicitor of the Ports, and will throw much light on naval and commercial history. The other book is a *History of the Society of Apothecaries of London*, by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett, M.A., which will be freely illustrated.

A volume of *Tuscan Folk Stories and Sketches* will shortly be issued, collected by the late Mrs. Isabella M. Anderton-Debarbieri, who had lived for many years in Italy, and who died at Florence on January 20.

The unique copy of the 1594 quarto edition of *Titus Andronicus*, to the discovery of which in Sweden I referred last month, has been bought by Messrs. Sotheran and Co., of the Strand, with a view, it is said, to its transmission to America. The price paid is said to be £2,000. "Westward the course of" every book rarity seems to take its way.

It is not often that ancient Oriental MSS. of undoubted authenticity figure among the miscellaneous *olla podrida* of a police auction of recovered but unclaimed plunder. This rare spectacle, however, was witnessed last month in Paris. The MSS. were all Persian. One dated back to 1647 of our era. It was a volume of verse by the poet Mizliami, entitled *Makhzen el Asrar*, with many strange marginal notes. There was also a mathematical treatise, and, among others, several didactic moral essays. All were written on fine silky parchment giving off the odour of camel's milk, and the bindings were in old leather, with tooled indentings and gold or silver ornament in gilt. Most of the MSS. were contained in specially-made little cases. Nobody knows the origin of this odd treasure-trove.

Country Life of February 4 had an article from the able pen of Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., on "Some Ancient Book-Covers," with several capital illustrations of jewelled and enamelled bindings. Incidentally, Mr. Pollard pointed out the pitfalls in the path of the collector: "A few years ago there was quite an epidemic of really beautiful painted wooden covers, all supposed to come off old municipal account-books of Sienna, but really of modern manufacture; and the jewelled bindings that have come down to us, save when they have an undoubted pedigree, as in the case of the Ashburnham Gospels, which can be traced for centuries in the possession of the Abbey of Noble Canonesses at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, lie cruelly open to suspicion."

Mr. E. G. Clayton sends me a copy of his paper on *The Will of Sir William Browne, M.D. (1692-1774)*, reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*. Sir William was President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1765-

1766, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was knighted in 1748. His eccentricities were famous. Foote, it will be remembered, in his farce *The Devil on Two Sticks*, caricatured him wearing wig, and coat, and glass in eye, all in strict resemblance to the original. He made one omission, however. Sir William went to see his double on the stage, and at once sent Foote a card, complimenting him on the exactness of the imitation, but good-naturedly adding that, as he had forgotten his muff, he sent him his own. The will, as printed *verbatim* by Mr. Clayton, mirrors the eccentric but kindly nature of the man and his love of the classics. Sir William founded the Browne medals at Cambridge. He desired that on his coffin, when in the grave, there "may be deposited in its Leather Case or Coffin my Pocket Elzivir Horace, *comes via, vitæque dulcis et utilis*, worn out with, and by me." The will is very long, but curious and interesting, and Mr. Clayton has done well in reprinting it.

An exhibition in illustration of English Church history is to be held at St. Albans in the course of the coming summer. The exhibition opens on June 27, and closes on July 8; and it is now announced that the Bishop of Bristol will lecture on the opening night on "The Church in England before the Coming of Augustine," while Sir Frederick Bridge will lecture on "Church Music in the Seventeenth Century," and other lectures will be given each evening.

The Collector's Annual is the title of a new work, the first volume of which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately. It will furnish a classified record of the prices and conditions of pictures, engravings, china, antique furniture, silver plate, miniatures, etc., which have been sold in the London auction rooms in 1904. It will give particulars of the collections from which the objects are taken, with their catalogue numbers and dates.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the issue at Madrid of *Don Quixote* was duly celebrated in London in January, although the

observance of the tercentenary in Spain, I understand, will not take place till March or April. The chief feature of the English celebration, apart from the inevitable dinner, was the admirable address on "Cervantes in England" which Mr. James Fitzmaurice Kelly delivered at a meeting of the British Academy on January 25. The commemoration has produced at least two good books, Major Martin Hume's *Spanish Influence on English Literature*, published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, and Mr. A. F. Calvert's *Life of Cervantes*, issued by Mr. John Lane.

At a meeting of the Louth Antiquarian and Naturalists' Society on February 6 the Rev. G. G. Walker, M.A., Rector of Partney, read a paper on "The Customs of the Manor of Wainfleet." In replying to a vote of thanks, he mentioned that a Professor of European History in the State University of Pennsylvania, on hearing him name the Rev. W. O. Massingberd in connection with an old document relating to Ingoldmells, said, "Oh yes, I know that name very well; we used his *History of South Ormesby* as a text-book last year." The history of an obscure Lincolnshire village was therefore taken as a concrete illustration of English history in the classes of an American University.

Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co. will publish immediately *The Voice of the Fathers*, by Miss S. F. A. Caulfeild, a work which endeavours to deal exhaustively with the question lately brought before the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the doctrine and ritual of the Church of the first six centuries.

I learn with pleasure that Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, which was privately printed some years ago, a most valuable mine of local information, but published without an index, is at last to be furnished with that very needful key.

At the January meeting of the Bibliographical Society, Mr. E. Gordon Duff read a paper on "The English Book Trade before the Incorporation of the Stationers' Com-

pany." The paper covered the whole history of English printing down to 1557, and touched upon a large number of topics. An interesting section was devoted to the earliest royal printers. In 1485 the office of Royal Stationer was granted to Peter Actors, a London stationer, born in Savoy. He was licensed "to import, so often as he likes, from parts beyond the sea, books printed and not printed into the port of the City of London and other ports and places within the Kingdom of England, and to dispose of the same by sale or otherwise, without paying customs thereon and without rendering any accompt thereof." In 1504 Actors was succeeded by William Faques, whose successors in turn were the well-known printers Pynson, Berthelet, and Richard Grafton.

Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, the well-known bookseller and publisher of choice books, of Boston, Massachusetts, announces the issue of an exact reprint of a hitherto unknown poem by Samuel Rowlands, the poet and pamphleteer of the early seventeenth century, whose works were reprinted by the Hunterian Club. The poem in question is *The Bride*, the only record of which hitherto has been the entry in the *Stationers' Register*, under date May 22, 1617: "Master Pauier. Entred for his Copie vnder the handes of Master Tauernor and both the wardens, A Poeme intituled The Bride, written by Samuell Rowlande." A copy of this unknown poem was recently discovered in the catalogue of a German bookseller, and was secured by the library of Harvard College, and this copy will now be reprinted in a limited edition, the title-page with its quaint woodcut being reproduced in facsimile. *The Bride* is written in Rowlands's favourite six-line stanza, and occupies thirty-six small quarto pages. It is in the form of a dialogue between the bride and several of her unmarried friends. The bride exhorts them to follow her example; some of them raise objections, but are finally converted by her arguments; the bride then closes the discussion by giving eight rules for the conduct of a wife.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

At King Street, St. James's Square, yesterday, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods disposed of a collection of objects of art, arms, and armour from various sources. The following lots sold well: A pair of duelling pistols, from the Duke of Cambridge collection, 55 guineas (Wills); an eighteenth-century small sword, of English workmanship, 38 guineas (Jones); a small quaigh of wood, said to have belonged to Prince Charles the Pretender, £2 15s. (Thomas); and two gold rings, set with enamel portraits of Charles I. and Charles II., given by the old Pretender to Alex. Gordon of Auchentoul, £32 (Simpson).—*Globe*, January 28.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Graves and Cronin's History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 4 vols., £49; Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, £20 10s.; Ruskin's Architecture of Venice, 1851, £9 10s.; Berenson's Drawings of the Florentine Painters, 2 vols., £10 15s.; Gould's Mammals of Australasia, 3 vols., £28 10s.; Smith's Historie of Virginia (some leaves repaired), 1632, £26 10s.; Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans, with illuminated coats of arms, 1810, £10 5s.; the Huth Library, 29 vols., large paper, £13; Hakluyt's Voyages, 12 vols., £7 12s. 6d.; the Tudor Translations, 38 vols., £24; Lytton's Works, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., £10 15s.; Journal of Botany from the commencement in 1863 to 1904, £18.—*Athenæum*, February 4.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded yesterday a two days' sale of antiquities and works of art, the most important of which was a large pennannular brooch of massive silver, of Hiberno-Scandinavian period and so-called "thistle-head" type, found in 1785 at Greystoke, near Keswick, Cumberland. This remarkable and very rare ornament is in excellent condition, but slightly imperfect, the total length of the pin and the head being 20½ inches; the ring is 7½ inches across, the ornamented head about 1½ inches diameter, the weight about 21½ ounces troy. The brooch was figured and somewhat incorrectly described in James Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, 1787, of which work a copy was sold with the brooch, and realized £51 (Ready). The sale realized £610 10s. 7d.—*Times*, February 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. I. of the Third Series of *Archæologia Æliana* appears in new and slightly garb. The widening of the page, and the substitution of boards with paper label for the old paper cover, are both great improvements. The volume is a monograph—*An Account of Jesmond*, by Frederick Walter Dendy. The township of Jesmond is at the present day part of the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in the

course of its absorption has undergone enormous changes. "The ancient estates," says Mr. Dendy, "have been broken up, the old landmarks have been removed, the title-deeds in private hands have been dispersed, and it has become desirable to put on record without delay the memorials of their past history." And very thoroughly Mr. Dendy has done his work. He describes the township, mentions the prehistoric remains found therein, traces the history of the common field system in Jesmond, and in detail the history and devolution of the manor, concluding with sections on the arms of the lords of Jesmond, St. Mary's Chapel, modern developments and ecclesiology, Jesmond Dene Park, etc. Incidentally, many pedigrees are given, and much matter of interest to students of northern family history. The volume is well illustrated with fourteen plates, including eight of arms in colours, and a number of blocks in the text. Lastly, there is an index, which is all that an index ought to be. We congratulate both Mr. Dendy and the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries upon the issue of this sound and thorough piece of work, and on the comely guise in which it appears.

We have also received vol. iii., part ii., of the *Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club*, edited by our valued contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. The greater part of the contents is outside our scope; but there is a useful account, written by Mr. Sheppard, with excellent plates of mosaic pavements and sundry other relics, of the Roman villa discovered last year at Harpham, East Yorkshire. The Hull Club is evidently doing good work in more than one department of science.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 19.*—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Arthur J. Evans communicated a paper on "The Tombs of Minoan Cnossus," of which the following is an abstract: Mr. Evans's last season's work at Cnossus had been largely devoted to the search for tombs in relation with the Minoan palace and city. On a hill about a mile north of the palace a considerable cemetery was discovered. One hundred tombs were here opened, the contents of which showed that the bulk of them belonged to the period immediately succeeding the fall of the palace. The civilization was, however, still high, and the character of the art displayed by the relics found showed the unbroken tradition of the later palace style. Among the objects brought to light were a number of bronze vessels, implements, and arms, including swords, some of them nearly a metre in length. One of the shorter swords has a gold-plated handle engraved with a masterly design of lions hunting wild goats. The jewellery and gems discovered were of the typical "mature Mycenaean" class, and a scarab found in one of the graves is of a Late Eighteenth-Dynasty type. Among the painted ware "stirrup vases" were specially abundant, some with magnificent decorative designs. The tombs were of three main classes: (a) Chamber tombs cut in the soft

rock, and approached in each case by a *dromos*; in many cases these contained clay coffins, in which the dead had been deposited in cists, their knees drawn towards the chin. (b) Shaft graves, each with a lesser cavity below, containing the extended skeleton, and with a roofing of stone slabs. (c) Pits giving access to a walled cavity in the side below; these also contained extended skeletons. Unfortunately, owing to the character of the soil, the bones were much decayed, and only in a few cases was it possible to secure specimens for examination. A certain number of skulls are to be sent to England. On a high level called Sopata, about two miles north again of this cemetery, and forming a continuation of the same range, a still more important sepulchral monument was discovered. This consisted of a square chamber, about 8 by 6 metres in dimensions, constructed of limestone blocks, and with the side walls arching in "Cyclopean" fashion towards a high gable, though unfortunately the upper part had been quarried away. The back wall was provided with a central cell opposite the blocked entrance. This entrance, arched on the same horizontal principle, communicated with a lofty entrance-hall of similar construction, in the side walls of which, facing each other, were two cells that had been used for sepulchral purposes. A second blocked archway led from this hall to the imposing rock-cut *dromos*. In the floor of the main chamber was a pit-grave covered with slabs. Its contents had been rifled for metal objects in antiquity; but a gold hairpin, parts of two silver vases, and a large bronze mirror remained to attest its former wealth of such objects. A large number of other relics were found scattered about, including repeated clay impressions of what may have been a royal seal. Specially remarkable among the stone vessels is a porphyry bowl of Minoan workmanship, but recalling in material and execution that of the early Egyptian dynasties. Many imported Egyptian *alabaster* were also found, showing the survival of Middle Empire forms, besides others of Early Eighteenth-Dynasty type. Beads of lapis-lazuli were also found, and pendants of the same material, showing a close imitation of Egyptian models. Four large painted "amphoras" illustrate the fine "architectonic" style of the later palace of Cnossus, in connection with which the great sepulchral monument must itself be brought. The form of this mausoleum, with its square chamber, is unique, and contrasts with that of the tholos tombs of mainland Greece. The position in which it lies commands the whole South Aegean to Melos and Santorin, and Central Crete from Dicta to Ida. It was tempting to recognise in it the traditional tomb of Idomeneus; but though further researches in its immediate vicinity led to the discovery of a rock-cut chamber containing contemporary relics, it was hardly considerable enough to be taken for that of Meriones, which tradition placed beside the other. The communication was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides.—Mr. Theodore Fyfe, architect to Mr. Evans's excavations, gave an account of the architecture of the royal tomb, accompanied by plans and sections.—*Athenaeum*, January 28.

January 26.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on the iron

currency of the ancient Britons. According to one reading, a well-known passage in Caesar's *Commentaries* refers to the native use of iron bars (*talca*) as well as of bronze and gold coins at the time of his invasion, and it has hitherto been supposed that either he was misinformed, or that every currency-bar had been entirely destroyed by rust. There are, however, in the British Museum and elsewhere a number of iron ingots which have always been regarded as unforged swords; but they contain too much metal for a sword of the first century B.C., and have been found together in large quantities, arranged in a manner suggesting a hoard of treasure, often in the centre of British earthworks. Examples are recorded from the counties of Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester, and are of three denominations, in the proportion by weight of 1, 2, 4. At Spettisbury Fort, Dorset, two of the smallest size were found with many double the weight; and in the Thames at Maidenhead Bridge seven or eight of the largest size were found in a bundle. A bronze weight of 4,770 grains, marked with the Roman numeral I, was recently found in an Early British hoard in Glamorgan; and with a trifling allowance for loss by oxidation, this agrees well enough with the smallest iron bars, and almost exactly with an isolated basalt weight, similarly marked, at Mayence. These two weights may represent a half-mina of the Attic commercial standard, the use of which was for centuries widespread in the Mediterranean and Western Europe. Further discoveries may throw more light on the commercial relations of the Britons before the last Belgic invasion, which drove the native population into the interior, away from the south-eastern maritime district; but it is meanwhile permissible to regard these bars as an exclusively British currency, and to settle once for all the true reading of Caesar's statement.—Four specimens of the medium iron bars from Dorset were exhibited by Mr. Read, and Professor Gowland reported on his analysis of the metal. In the 2,000 years at least which had elapsed since its deposit, the specimen examined had undergone a structural change, and had become crystalline, resembling meteoric iron. Slides of the micro-sections were shown and explained, and it was surmised that the change had been accelerated by the large proportion of phosphorus in the metal. Nickel was also present in some quantity, and the ore seemed to have been derived from bogs, not from the iron-fields of the Sussex Weald or the Forest of Dean. An interesting discussion followed.—*Athenaeum*, February 4.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, February 1.—Sir Henry Howorth, President, in the chair.—A paper on "Japanese Sword Blades," with lantern illustrations, was read by Mr. Alfred Dobrée, who also exhibited several fine specimens. Mr. Dobrée said that the Japanese sword-maker was a master of the art. The making of a sword in Japan was not a mere piece of smith's work as it was regarded in European countries. Instead the sword-smith looked upon the making of a sword as a religious act, and he put all his best work into it. The best swords were made of the best iron and two or three kinds of steel in successive layers. The smith's fire was composed of charcoal of a peculiar quality, and the smith was

always scrupulously clean in the matter of his anvil and hammer. The Japanese blade consisted of a series of layers of iron and steel, hammered into a wonderful amount of durability and keenness. It differed from the European in that it was uniformly sharp from point to hilt, and would cut a sheet of soft paper as a razor would, while our swords were only sharp from the point to about half-way up, and were very rarely so sharp as the Japanese. The speaker explained how much a science the Japanese had made of the work, and during the proceedings showed a number of Japanese swords and gave practical illustrations of their make and keenness.—Sir Henry Howorth, who also exhibited three Japanese swords, in the course of a brief address, spoke of the impossibility of making a science of tempering blades, and his view was borne out by Mr. Dobrée, who gave instances from the annals of the Japanese sword-smiths, showing that even with them it was purely a matter of instinct.—Lord Dillon, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Worsfold also took part in the discussion.

THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on January 18, Lord Mayo in the chair.—The Council in their report said that in the next number of the *Journal* they hoped to begin to print the index to the Kildare Diocesan wills which Captain Cary had carefully transcribed for the Society. It was hoped that this might be followed by the Kildare Diocesan administration, hearth-money rolls, and so forth, and perhaps the Diocesan wills and administrations of the neighbouring counties, which are included in the Society's scope; but as sufficient funds are not provided for such purpose, it has to be undertaken by public enterprise. The Council pointed out that it was difficult to overrate the importance in a historical and genealogical aspect of these records. It was proposed to print them in a separate issue, thus rendering them accessible for ready reference to the outside public. Notice was given that the publications of the various societies with whom the Kildare Archæological Society exchanges publications have been transferred to the Office of Arms Library, where they will be more accessible to members.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, January 18.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—It was announced that H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.M. the Queen of Portugal, had honoured the Society by becoming royal members. Three ordinary members were elected and nine further applications for ordinary membership were received.—The paper of the evening was "The Carolian Siege Pieces, 1642-1649," by Dr. Philip Nelson. In this the writer sketched the history of the troublous times of the Civil War both in England and Ireland, and illustrated his subject by about seventy magic-lantern slides, showing by maps and views the position and appearance of the strongholds whence the siege pieces were issued, as well as illustrations of the principal coins referred to. He also gave particulars of all the known varieties of siege pieces of the period, so that the paper will form a complete and amply illustrated monograph.—Mr. Baldwin, Miss Helen Farquhar, Mr. Oswald Fitch,

Dr. Nelson; Mr. Bernard Roth, Mrs. Tew, and Mr. S. M. Spink, exhibited some most interesting and, in some instances, unique siege pieces in illustration of the paper. Other exhibitions of general numismatic interest were contributed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Maish, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, and Mr. Wells.—Presentations to the Society's library and collections were made by Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mr. W. J. Davis, Messrs. Spink and Son, and the President.

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, read a paper in January to the members of the Edinburgh district of the SCOTTISH ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY on "Royal Pilgrimages in Scotland."—The Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, presided.—The paper dealt mainly with the pilgrimages of James IV., regarding which particulars were gleaned by the author from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, which are at present being published under the editorship of the Lyon King-of-Arms. The Scots, Sir James said, were great pilgrims, and probably performed these acts of devotion from the days of St. Columba. They were well-known figures on the Continent as they made their way to Rome or the Holy Land. But for every one who went to foreign parts, hundreds must have gone to holy places in the home land. It was not, however, till the fifteenth century that any detailed account was to be found. After the birth of James IV., his mother, and perhaps his father, set out with a large retinue on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn, which already had a great reputation. Judging from the elaborate preparations which were made, it must have been looked on as a pleasant trip rather than a penitential exercise. Of the visits which James IV. paid almost annually to Whithorn, the paper gave many interesting particulars, the extracts from the Accounts casting a vivid and sometimes amusing light on the modes of life and travel in those days. Only second in fame to the shrine of St. Ninian was that of St. Duthac at Tain, which was the refuge of the wife and daughter of Robert the Bruce when they were compelled to flee from Kildrummy. Of the journeys thither many details could be gathered from the Accounts—the routes taken, the time the journey took, and so on. The pilgrimage of 1507 was rather remarkable. It was probably the one alluded to by Lesley, who stated that His Majesty rode 130 miles in one day. The Accounts, without actually confirming that statement, proved the great rapidity of the journey. On August 31 the King was at Perth on the way north, where his horse required shoeing, and on September 14 a man was sent to Aberdeen "to speir of the King's incoming," which seemed to show that his attendants were not sure of his movements. The incident was a curious illustration of the impetuosity of the young King, and of his personal activity. It was nonsense to call James IV. a debauchee, as had sometimes been done. The roads must have been wonderfully good to allow a man to ride 130 miles in one day, as he seemed to have done. There were other places scarcely less venerated, but as they were within easy reach of Edinburgh, there were fewer references to them in the Accounts. Whitekirk, in East Lothian, was at one time a place of much resort. In 1413 no fewer than 15,563 pilgrims visited the

place, and the offerings were equal to 1,422 marks. In 1430 James I. had houses built for the reception of the pilgrims, and it was likely that his successors visited it from time to time. The Isle of May was another place of resort. But these did not nearly exhaust the list of places which James IV. visited; in fact, he never passed a holy place without remembering it. These pilgrimages were by no means on ascetic lines, and were really equivalent to our modern summer trips. Falcons, horses, dogs, and weapons of the chase, were invariably part of the royal equipment, and the days were spent in hunting and hawking, as was shown by such entries in the Accounts as "2s. 8d. for pokes to put the laverocks in." The amusements of the evening were supplied by the King's troop of Italian minstrels, or by local harpers, singers, and story-tellers, while the King himself would occasionally touch the lute. Cards and chess were also played to pass the time. Of the religious influence and significance of these pilgrimages it was impossible to judge in our day. Among the thousands of pilgrims many, no doubt, felt their spiritual life quickened and edified. As to King James IV. himself, though we could hardly call his life saintly, there was nothing necessarily insincere in these acts of devotion. The mediæval mind was a curious mixture; pleasure and penance followed each other in quick succession.

At a meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH NATURALISTS' SOCIETY, held on January 31, Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on "Remains of the Neolithic Age in Thetford District." Pointing out that implements of the Neolithic Age are chiefly found on the surface of existing heaths and "brecks," he said that undoubtedly the settlements were in these localities, choice being influenced by the nature of the soil, the nearness of water, and the proximity of good flint. Height above the river, or valley slopes with a particular aspect, appears not to have had any bearing on the decision. Proofs of this were then adduced from the heaths of the district, it being shown that it was useless to search those remote from water. No definite traces of the dwellings of prehistoric man had been discovered in the neighbourhood, and they were probably above-ground residences of boughs, turf, and the like, the sites being evidenced by the quantity of pottery and flint implements on the surface. Regarding the necessity of having workable flint in the vicinity, the essayist stated that Grimes' Graves were probably one of the largest Neolithic flint quarries in England. Yet, while the flint found there and in all the chalk of the neighbourhood was pure black, the implements discovered on the surface at Grimes' Graves were white, and of 492 perfect implements from the district, only 53 could be described as black. This led to two suppositions: either the men who worked Grimes' Graves bartered their black flint for gray, blue, or yellow shades, or atmospheric changes had altered the colour of the flint. It was possible that some of the implements were made from pebbles, as out of 492, 279 had still some portion of the original crust remaining. Against the theory of barter was placed the fact that the nearer one got to Grimes' Graves the larger the implements were, and

the delicacy of chipping so characteristic of local specimens was only possible on flint newly excavated. On some of the implements which had been re-chipped, a coating different in colour to the body of the flint had been formed, presumably by atmospheric changes. Since they were re-chipped there had not in most cases been the slightest weathering, the obvious inference being that the lapse of time between the first and second chipping must have been immeasurably greater than that between the second chipping and the present time. This would be quite possible if the duration of the Neolithic Age were accepted as from 20000 to 2000 B.C. Reference was then made to the scarcity of polished flint implements and of weapons of the Bronze Age and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and subsequently Mr. Clarke described some of the most remarkable specimens found by him in the district of late years, illustrating his remarks with about 200 examples.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 31, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding.—At the afternoon business meeting it was arranged that the next annual excursion of the Society would take place on July 25, with Belfast as the centre. In the evening papers were read on "The Jacobite Tract: 'A Light to the Blind,'" by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy; "A Pillar-Stone at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow," and "On an Ancient Pedigree of the O'More Family of Leix," by Sir Edmund T. Bewley; and "A Note on an Irish Volunteer Curtain," by Dr. Cosgrave. The Pillar-Stone, or "gallaun," of Leighlinbridge, of which lantern views were shown, is a granite monolith, for the most part roughly cylindrical, but tapering nearly to a point at the top. Its height above the ground is almost 7 feet on the southern side. It was a matter of interest whether it was a sepulchral monument or a boundary stone.

The report of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, read at the annual meeting on January 25, referred to the efforts which had been made, successfully so far, to save the Plummer Tower from destruction. The Duke of Northumberland, who presided, said it seemed to him that this was just one of those cases which the Ancient Monuments Act, which was passed some years ago, was calculated to meet. He was one of those who thought that the ancient monuments of the country were very often quite as safe in private hands as they were in public hands. But when they came to cases like city walls, in which no person had what he might call an individual interest—except sometimes a money interest, and very often those who had that monetary interest were not alive to their importance from an antiquarian point of view—then he thought it was pre-eminently a case in which the charge of those walls should be in the hands of a public body, and not only of a public body, but of a body of more or less trained antiquaries. He suggested that if these walls and towers could by any means be acquired and handed over to a public body like that formed under the Ancient Monuments Act, he could not help thinking it would be the very best solution of the difficulty.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY on February 8, Mr. G. St. Clair read a paper on "The Antediluvian Patriarchs." The next meeting will be held on March 8, when Mr. F. Legge will give a paper on "Egyptian Magic Ivories," illustrated by lantern slides.

On February 6, at a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Dr. A. C. Haddon presiding, a very interesting survey of the history of coinage, particularly that of the Britons, was contributed by the Rev. W. G. Searle.—Referring to the progress of numismatics in our own country, Mr. Searle observed that Britain was known to some extent from very early times to the civilized nations of the ancient world, the Phoenicians, the Greeks, and the Romans, through the trade in Cornish tin; but it was first distinctly brought into contact with the Continent in 55 B.C. The coinage of Britain from the earliest times to the coming of the Saxons might be divided into three classes: (1) The coinage of the different British tribes before Caesar's time; (2) the coinage of the tribes between Caesar's time and the subjugation of the island to the Romans; (3) the coinage of the Romans struck in Britain itself. The latter consisted of (a) the coinage of the two usurping Emperors Carausius and Allectus, struck at London, Rutupia, and Clausentum; (b) of the coinage of the Tetrarchy—the two joint Emperors, Diocletian and Maximianus, and their two Caesars, and their successors, struck in London; (c) the coinage of Constantine the Great and his family, also struck at London; and (d) that of the usurper Magnus Maximus, who minted at London under the name of Augusta. Mr. Searle proceeded to sketch out the different classes of coins which belonged to our present England, taking Sir John Evans's work as his guide. First, there were the uninscribed coins of gold, silver, copper, brass, and tin. Many varieties of the head and horse types exist. There are also many coins with one side quite smooth and the other side bearing the horse, though not always reduced to quite such a matter of faith as that on the coin which was exhibited. Again, some had with the degraded horse a distinct trace of a human face. When Julius Caesar visited our island he found, according to his history of the Gallic wars, that Britons used copper or iron rings, or small bars of definite weight, without any mention of coined money. But the text was uncertain, and there was manuscript authority for the insertion of the words "or gold" after the mention of copper. Gold coins were the most frequently found in Britain, and the authorities mentioned money as forming the tribute imposed by the Romans. As there was great commerce between the natives of Britain and Gaul, and as Gaul possessed coins long before Caesar's time, it seemed probable that the art of coinage spread early from Gaul to Britain. One of the uninscribed coins was put by Sir J. Evans as late as the time of Tiberius.—Professor Ridgeway, having remarked incidentally that there were evidences at Cyprus of the beginning of coinage at least 800 B.C., asked where the Gauls learned the art. It was usually supposed that at the sack of Delphi they found vast quantities of gold coins, which were deposited as offerings at the shrine.

But not a mother's son of them went back! They travelled on into Asia Minor, where they met the "foolish Galatians" of whom Paul wrote. There was no imitation of the Delphic coins in South Germany, the metallic currency of which appeared to have been ornamented with the regular Celtic torques. The best specimens of the imitations of the Philippus appeared to have been struck in Gaul by a great native chief, whose currency included both gold and silver coins, and who penetrated as far south as the Greek colony of Massilia, which did not strike gold pieces, but only silver. The picture of the old ruler riding about in a waggon with sacks of coins, which he distributed as largesse, was something like a King! As regarded the date of the British coinage, it should be borne in mind that South-Eastern Britain was occupied by tribes of fair-haired Britons at the time of the Roman invasion: men who bore names, such as the Ligantes and Trinobantes, which were common on both sides of the Channel. The King of the great Belgic tribe of the Suessiones, lord of Northern France and part of Britain, was probably responsible for the earliest specimens of British coins, which were not struck before 80 or 90 B.C. The dark-haired neolithic peoples practically never struck any coins, with the exception of a few barbarous imitations of the Celtic currency.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOROUGH SEALS OF THE GOTHIC PERIOD. By Gale Pedrick. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1904. 4to., pp. xii, 141, and 50 colotype plates. Price 25s. net.

It is scarcely possible to praise the illustrations of this book too highly. The fifty plates are beautiful photographic reproductions of a hundred of the best seals of English towns of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The delicacy and finish of many of them, considering the time at which they were cut, is not a little surprising. Several of the examples are now illustrated for the first time, and there is a valuable dissertation in the introduction on the different characteristics of the designs. England, as the sea-girt kingdom, had a far larger proportion of maritime towns than any other country, and her corporate seals are therefore exceptionally rich in the light they throw upon the shipping of different periods. Concerning the mediæval exercise of the art of navigation, borough illustration proffers some interesting details. Upon seals of a nautical character almost every operation in contemporary navigation is depicted. "A mariner on board a ship furling the mainsail is observed upon a seal at Dunwich; two sailors on the yards are seen performing a similar task upon an example furnished by Faversham; and one

is discovered setting the mainsail on a seal of Hastings. Folkestone supplies an instance in which a sailor is noticed in the stern steering; Ipswich, where the ship has a rudder of large dimensions, one upon which two men are hauling at ropes; and Pevensey another showing four similarly engaged. In a Portsmouth example the anchor is being hauled up; and in another, of Sandwich, the ship of which contains a small boat stationed at the foot of the mast, a boat-hook is seen in readiness beside the steersman. One mariner holds a spar and another climbs the rigging on specimens supplied by Southampton and Winchelsea respectively. The addition of the bowsprit to the rig of ships, which added greatly to their sailing powers, was not made, it is generally held, until late in the reign of Edward III. In the face of this it is both remarkable and important to note upon a seal of Dover, of the year 1305, a mariner in the act of hauling in the bowsprit. Upon the ship of the seal of Rye the mainsail is set with three rows of reef-points, and from the side of the vessel shown by one of Yarmouth an anchor depends."

Mr. Pedrick is equally happy in summing up other information concerning hagiology, legends, special events, castles or walls, and heraldry, that can be gleaned from these town seals. His language is, however, at times strangely stilted and difficult to understand, whilst the short accounts of the different boroughs whose seals are represented are only of the guide-book order, and might well be omitted. It would have been of peculiar interest if the contrast between English-cut seals and those of the Continent had been dealt with and illustrated. There seems to be no doubt that this country was, as a rule, *facile princeps* in the art of seal engraving.

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GREAT ENGLISHMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

By Sidney Lee, Litt.D. With six portraits. London: *Constable and Co.*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 333. Price 7s. 6d. net.

More, Sidney, Raleigh, Spenser, Bacon, and Shakespeare!—who would not be an Englishman to claim such ancestry! Mr. Sidney Lee, who presents their tales afresh in this volume, is a skilled artist in biography, and here reframes in book-form the portraits which he recently took on tour to America as lectures. An even wider public can thus enjoy them at leisure, with the added benefits of a really valuable chronological table and a unifying essay upon "The Spirit of the Sixteenth Century." His division of his heroes into major and minor groups, illustrating the ethical paradox of that wonderful era of English renaissance, may seem fanciful at first sight, but his analysis of the good and evil mixed in them all (saving Shakespeare alone) justifies his findings. If we might criticise one judgment only in this regard, and without quarrelling in the least with his wonder that Sidney's fame should be great compared with his achievement, Mr. Lee seems to us to show no better grounds than any previous writer of careful history for believing that Sidney's heart or mind was captured by any wild-cat scheme of transpontine buccaneering. In spite of every temptation and opportunity, he never went; to go must have been repugnant to his spirit.

As Froude saw the Tudor period, so Mr. Lee sees

the men who made it. His method is not of the school of Freeman, nicely calculating less or more. His pen has the enthusiasm which fits a volume of this kind, intended less for the expert than the general reader of cultivated taste. For this reason we are not sure that Mr. Lee is to be blamed for "writing up" certain incidents like the command-performance of "two severall comedies" before Elizabeth in the week before Christmas of 1594. Given an accuracy of specific facts and dates, and a correctness in ethical and literary judgments (and Mr. Lee is to be trusted for those), we think that he confers a boon on his countrymen—the young who are old enough to learn and the old who are still young enough—in so recreating the chief *persona* of the national drama which was played in those brave days as to make them live on the stage. The riddles of Sir Thomas More, who sacrificed a career of beautiful and lovable principles to superstition; of Raleigh, who lost the altruism which he preached in a passionate greed of gold; of Bacon, whose perfidy and worldliness just fail to mar the splendid Aristotelian range of his intellect, are here expounded if they are not explained; and, indeed, is Mr. Lee a Sphinx that he should explain them! It is his business to let us see these great forefathers more clearly, that we may emulate their virtues and eschew their defects.

The portraits are particularly well chosen; the photograph of a side-view of Shakespeare's bust shows, if we mistake not, traces as of a death-mask which by some are supposed to give it a peculiar authenticity. How striking is the Dupplin Castle painting of Edmund Spenser! And the beautiful frontispiece of "Sir Philip Sidney" from Oliver's miniature at Windsor is a possession in itself.

We should like to give a high value to the phrase in recommending this volume as a prize or gift-book to English boys who are to be English men. Its binding and printing already give it a worthy dress.

W. H. D.

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THE GARRICK CLUB. By Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A. 99 illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 4to, pp. xx, 252. Price £1 1s. net.

Mr. Fitzgerald has here a subject made to his hand. He is one of the oldest members of the Garrick Club—the "Little G." of Thackeray's affectionate phrase—and possesses a fund of reminiscence and anecdote. Consequently the handsome volume before us is a most readable and entertaining collection of story and chit-chat. There are sundry inaccuracies in matters of detail, but these will not interfere with the reader's enjoyment of the anecdotal talk about the early members of the club—when its habitation was in King Street, Covent Garden—about "Ingoldsby" Barham, "Tommy Hill," Poole, Mathews, Theodore Hook, and many other bearers of familiar names. Campbell, the poet, was excluded because, after a certain period of the evening, "he was in the habit of breaking glasses that he had emptied and decanters that had been full, to say nothing of large looking-glasses." Thackeray is naturally the hero of the book. Mr. Fitzgerald retells the story of the famous Dickens-Yates-Thackeray imbroglio, and tells many fresh anecdotes of the author of *Vanity Fair*. The second part of the book

is devoted to the most prized possession of the Garrick Club—its splendid collection of portraits of dramatic and theatrical celebrities. Mr. Fitzgerald gossips delightfully about one picture after another, and can be warranted, indeed, to hold the reader's attention from the first page to the last. The attractiveness of a charming volume is enhanced by the very numerous illustrations, mostly portraits of members or reproductions of the Garrick pictures.

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ROYAL AND HISTORIC GLOVES AND SHOES. Illustrated and described by W. B. Redfern. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. Large 4to., pp. xii, 110, and 79 plates. Price £2 2s. net.

Mr. Redfern's lordly volume is a model of its kind. He wisely makes his two historical introductions—one on Gloves and the other on Shoes—very brief. The history of both articles of apparel has been often and fully treated elsewhere, and in such a sumptuously produced book as that before us the plates are the chief attraction. We may say at once that these could hardly be better. They are taken from photographs or water-colour drawings mostly by the author himself, which have been reproduced in the greatest perfection. Several are in colour, and it would be difficult to imagine anything better done. The glove plates are specially good. Many of the examples have gauntlets with most elaborate and delicate embroidery, and every detail is beautifully brought out. Mr. Redfern accompanies each plate with a brief descriptive note, in which he gives wherever possible the provenance of the article shown, and points out its distinguishing features or characteristics. Here we may see the hand-gear of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. and II., Henry VI., Lord Darnley, Mary Queen of Scots, Cromwell, and other famous men and women, besides beautiful specimens—the original ownership of which is unknown—of gloves worn by men and women of the seventeenth century and earlier. The plates of shoes are equally good in their way, though naturally they are not so decorative as those of the gloves. Here are the shoes of Queen Anne and Queen Elizabeth, the boots of Henry VI., and many other examples of foot-gear from mediæval times to the end of the eighteenth century, with a few plates of Oriental shoes, African sandals, and American mocassins. Mr. Redfern has done his work exceedingly well, while the manner in which the book is produced reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

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CASTLES OF IRELAND: SOME FORTRESS HISTORIES AND LEGENDS. By C. L. Adams. With many illustrations by Rev. Canon Lucius O'Brien. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 364. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Ireland abounds with castles and the remains of castles. From one end of the island to the other they stand as memorials of the country's troubled history. Mr. Adams has not attempted to tell the story of all these relics of a vanished mode of life; but he has selected a large number of the more important examples, including those about which he had special facilities for obtaining information. He describes seventy-five castles in all, including many

well-known names, situated in various parts of Ireland, taking them in alphabetical order, and giving a brief history and description of each. Some are modernized or have modern additions, and are still inhabited, such as Dublin, Carrick-on-Suir, Leixlip, Lismore, and other castles; others are in a state of more or less complete ruin; while of a few there are hardly any remains at all left above ground. Illustrations from effective sketches by Canon O'Brien are given of about forty of the castles. The example reproduced on this page—Leap Castle—shows the ancient stronghold of the O'Carrolls, of Ely-O'Carrol, in King's County. The curious name is of course the subject of several legends. One says that two brothers came

some cases had been a little more precise. The constant reference to "State Papers," or "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland," with no clue to volume or year, is not very helpful. The "get-up" of the book is very satisfactory. An index would have been useful.

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BIBLIOTHECA LINCOLNIENSIS. Compiled by A. R. Corns, F.R.Hist.S. Lincoln: *W. K. Morton*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 274. Price 2s. 6d.

This substantial volume contains a catalogue of the books, pamphlets etc., relating to the city and county of Lincoln, which are preserved in the reference department of the City Public Library.



LEAP CASTLE, KING'S COUNTY.

to the rock on which the castle is built, and agreed that they would leap to the ground below, and that the survivor should erect a stronghold. One of the two was killed by the jump. A ghastly feature of the castle is the oubliette, formerly supplied with a spring death-trap. "Not so very long ago," says Mr. Adams, "three cartloads of bones were removed from it, and buried in consecrated ground. Bits of several old watches were found among the remains." Mr. Adams has done his work in a careful and painstaking way, and has produced a work of permanent value. One good feature of the book is the list of references to authorities at the end of each castle's history, but we wish that these references in

Mr. Corns, the compiler, who is the city librarian, is to be congratulated on so careful and useful a piece of work. We are glad to see that he includes references to articles of local interest in local periodicals, publications of societies—such as the *Camden Miscellany*—and the like. This is a very important point in local bibliography. The works catalogued are arranged in seven classes—County of Lincoln: (a) General Works; (b) Works relating to Particular Subjects; City of Lincoln—(a) General Works; (b) Works relating to Particular Subjects; Works relating to Towns, Villages, and Well-defined Places of the County; Works on General Subjects by Local Authors, and Biographies of Lincolnshire

Men and Women; Maps, Engravings, Prints, etc. A full Name Index completes a most useful addition to county bibliography.

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AT SHAKESPEARE'S SHRINE: A POETICAL ANTHOLOGY. Edited by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 380. Price 7s. 6d.

This is an extraordinary collection. Dr. Forshaw seems to be sadly wanting in the critical faculty. Many familiar poets are drawn upon, as they have been drawn upon before for similar collections; but the marked feature of this anthology is the large number of verses of writers who bear quite unknown names. The editor describes his contributors as "the most notable poets of England and America," but as we turn the leaves we wonder what meaning is to be attached to the adjective. Many of the writers' names we never heard of, and we cannot say that their verses make us desire a closer acquaintance with their work. One bard writes (p. 88)—it would be unkind to give his unknown name—

The spot is in Henley Street seen,
Which all strangers delight to cast eye on;
It stands equi-distant between
The Maidenhead Inn and White Lion.

"Notable" poetry indeed! Another poet declares (p. 96) that Shakespeare "shed affluence o'er our British isle." What is "affluence"? Dr. Murray knows it not. A reverend gentleman tells us that the poet "fills up his page with great descriptive skill" (p. 189). Really, this is one of the most extraordinary medleys we have ever met with. The great words of Ben Jonson, Dryden, Matthew Arnold, Wordsworth, Spenser (here called "Spencer"), Milton, and other real poets, stand out oddly against the versifications of the unknown notabilities. Some of the verse by living writers is welcome enough. We are glad to meet with Mr. Bertram Dobell's pleasant sonnets, for example; but much of the rest is impossible. A Mr. J. A. Allen occupies no less than the first fifty pages with a "poem" in which, referring to Milton, he speaks of his "strength":

And grand barbaric splendours of his soul,
And polished keenness and dexterity,
And the clear click of genius in each line.

We do not know whether this "clear click" is a sign of Transatlantic origin or not. The book is beautifully printed and produced, and contains an excellent paper by Dr. Garnett on "Plays Partly Written by Shakespeare."

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. BONIFACE. By James M. Williamson, M.D. Four illustrations. Ventrnor: *W. J. Knight*, and London: *Henry Frowde*, 1904. 8vo., pp. iv, 138. Price 5s. net.

Those who, either for the purposes of study or otherwise, are in search of a short, compact account of the great apostle of the German nation will find all they can desire in this the latest work of Dr. Williamson. The author gives the very true portrait of a scholar who burst the bonds of a mere student's life to use his talents and acquisitions for the salvation of his fellows; of a statesman, in the least worldly sense

of that word, and far more besides; of a missionary, with a heart set on civilizing and Christianizing the heathen of the fatherland. The book is particularly free from fancy writing—a plain statement of fact obtained by the author from a wide and varied field of research. From the first missionaries coming to Britain from Paul in the track of the Roman legions he carries the interested reader forward to the reward of that overwhelming earnestness which earned for him a martyr's crown. To this day the vast German Empire "acknowledges her everlasting gratitude to Boniface, and Christianity in Europe has been the better for his life."

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DRAWINGS OF HANS HOLBEIN. London: *George Newnes, Ltd.* [1904]. Demy 4to.; pp. vi+10, and 49 plates. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The value of any handicraft, even the most "mechanical," varies with the care given to it; and however much one may deplore the temporary quietus given to engraving and etching by "process" reproduction, there is no doubt but that for some purposes the modern method of illustration of books is very apt. In particular we are thus enabled to enjoy admirable facsimiles of the drawings and sketches of bygone days, and so, from an historical and antiquarian point of view, as well as from the artistic, re-create the past. A new series of art books, inaugurated by Messrs. Newnes, aims at the publication of such works from the hands of "Great Masters." The series opens with "Drawings of Hans Holbein," some forty-nine plates skilfully printed on toned papers from originals at Windsor and at Basle. These are mostly portraits of the men and women—from Sir Thomas More to John Poyns of Essex; Elizabeth, Lady Audley, to Mother Jak—who stood for England when Henry VIII. was King. We are inclined to think that a slight biographical footnote might have been added, especially to the portraits of the less-known folk; but Mr. A. L. Baldry gives us a few apposite pages, with notes on Holbein himself and the curious vicissitudes of the Windsor drawings. And, after all, the pictures are "the thing," and the publishers or their editor must be thanked for having added to the more familiar subjects several from the foreign collection which exhibit Holbein's range and versatility as a draughtsman. If the volumes of which this is the precursor maintain its level, the venture should give a healthy stimulus to the growing taste of cultured people for black-and-white work that is good and sketches which are works of art in themselves.

The volume, being one of large pages, is bound with a decorous elegance, and contains two slight but appropriate and dignified designs, one by Mr. Granville Fell, which strike us as good of the kind.

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ILLUSTRATED NOTES ON MANKS ANTIQUITIES. By P. M. C. Kermodé, F.S.A. Scot., and W. A. Herdman, D.Sc. Many illustrations. Liverpool, 1904. 8vo., pp. 108. Price 2s.

The Manks antiquities are of the greatest interest to all students of Celtic and of Scandinavian archaeology, and in this handy little book Mr. Kermodé and Dr. Herdman have provided the student with an admirable descriptive survey of the prehistoric and later relics of antiquity in the Isle of Man. It is well

printed, abundantly illustrated, and very much to be commended. No publisher's name appears on the title-page, but we hear that it is issued by Mr. H. Young of Liverpool and by Mr. Sissons of Douglas, and can also be had from the secretary of the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society, and from the curator of the Biological Station at Port Erin. The book is exceedingly cheap, and should command a large sale.

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THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD. Vol. I., 1903-1904. Many Illustrations. Oakham: C. Matkin, 1904. 8vo., pp. 268. Price 13s. 6d.

We welcomed the first number of this periodical when it appeared a little more than two years ago, and we are glad to see that the promise shown in that number has been well fulfilled. The volume, indeed, is a very creditable example of what may be done in a local periodical which diligently tills its home field. Among the contents may be noted descriptions of many Rutland churches; papers on details of local history; a copy, printed for the first time, of the "Plough-Monday Play" in Rutland; Rutland Place-Names; Rutland Bibliography; with much other attractive matter. There is quite a number of good plates of churches, local antiquities, tapestry, etc. We wish the *Rutland Magazine* a prosperous future.

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Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore sends us a copy of the third edition of his pamphlet on *Heralds' College and Coats-of-Arms, regarded from a Legal Aspect* (London: Phillimore and Co.; price 1s. net), which contains considerable new matter in the shape of a postscript "Concerning Prescription," in which Mr. Phillimore endeavours to controvert the arguments for prescription put forward with much force and learning by Mr. Baildon and the editor of the *Ancestor* in that magazine. There is also an appendix of Statutes and Cases. Mr. Phillimore writes well, and effectively supports the contentions put forward elsewhere by Mr. Fox-Davies; but many of his readers, we feel assured, will remain unconvinced, and will refuse to bow the knee to the *Heralds' College*.

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From Ottawa comes the report of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on *Canadian Archives* for 1903. Its 272 pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of pamphlets in the Dominion Archives, 1902—a creditable contribution to the bibliography of the Dominion. Among many pamphlets before us we may mention the following: *An Outline of the History of the Eolithic Flint Implements*, by Benjamin Harrison (sold by the Author, Ightham, Kent, at 6d. net), in which the "father" of "eoliths" tells briefly the story of the controversy regarding these earliest of all implements; a carefully compiled list of the *Bailiffs and Mayors of Colchester*, from the Conquest to the present time, with a useful epitome of events of local interest, by George Rickword, the Borough Librarian; the *Quarterly Record of Additions to the Hull Museum* (price 1d.), which contains among other matter of interest an illustrated account of the Roman mosaic pavements discovered last year at Harpham; and *Vinisia to Nigra* (Henry Frowde; price 1s. net), in which Bodley's Librarian

gives his translation, with ample explanation and annotation, of the tablet at Bath which has hitherto baffled all students. Mr. Nicholson gives a collotype facsimile of the original inscription, and ably explains the lettering and the reasons for his own interpretation, which makes it a fourth-century Christian letter written in South Britain. This very curious pamphlet deserves attentive study.

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The *Scottish Historical Review* for January contains, like its predecessors, an abundance of good matter. In "Knox as an Historian" Mr. Andrew Lang treads familiar ground, and makes out a strong case against Knox's veracity. Dealing with the same period are two other short papers—"The Influence of Knox," by Dr. A. Fleming; and "Mary, Queen of Scots, and her Brother," by Mr. Murray Rose. A most interesting paper dealing with a subject fascinating to bibliographers is "Periodical Literature of the Eighteenth Century"—in Scotland, that is—by the Hon. G. A. Sinclair. Captain Swinton describes "Six Early Charters" found in an envelope in an Edinburgh lawyer's office last spring, and Professor Sanford Terry writes on "The Siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1689." The other contents of the number are full of interest, especially the excellent reviews.

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In the *Architectural Review* for February the Rev. W. J. Loftie continues his account of "Bradford-on-Avon," with seven splendid plates; and Mr. Mowbray Green has a first paper, with illustrations, on "Bath Doorways of the Eighteenth Century," a subject of great charm, for Bath is particularly rich in noticeable doorways. Among the other contents we welcome a further instalment of "English Mediaeval Figure-Sculpture," with many illustrations. Local quarterlies before us include the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, January, with articles dealing with spindle-wheels, old church bells, ancient latches and dress-fasteners, and other matters of local archaeological and bibliographical interest; the *Essex Review*, January, a good number, in which the paper on "Dr. Plume's Pocket-Book," a seventeenth-century MS., specially attracts us; and the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, full of matter with a pleasantly antiquarian flavour, and containing a kindly editorial reference to the new series of the *Antiquary*. We have also on our table *Scottish Notes and Queries*, February, with notes on Communion Tokens (illustrated). Gordons as Watchmakers, Aberdeen Periodicals, and many other matters; *East Anglian*, October, 1904; and *Salé Prices*, January 31.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.